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CONDENSED vs. DETAILED SCHEDULE

for collection of family expenditure data

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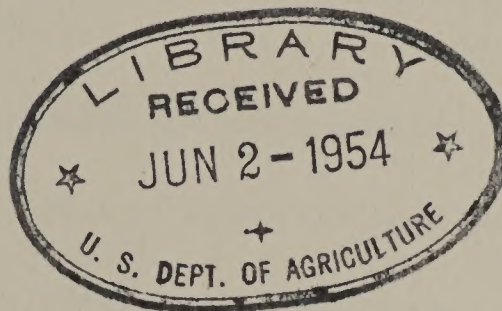
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CONDENSED VS. DETAILED SCHEDULE
FOR COLLECTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURE DATA

by

Barbara B. Reagan



March 1954

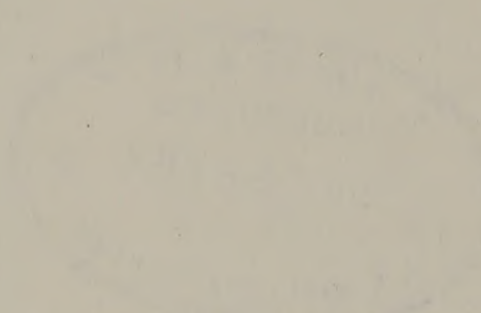
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CONDENSED VS. DETAILED SCHEDULE FOR COLLECTION OF FAMILY

EXPENDITURE DATA 1/

As survey costs mount, the need to obtain estimates of consumer expenditures by less expensive, shortcut methods becomes increasingly urgent. Reduction of cost through shorter interviews and summary questions on expenditures has been proposed as one approach.

In addition to consideration of resources available, the possibility of using such a short schedule must be examined from two standpoints--study purpose and quality of data obtained.

From the standpoint of study purpose, the greatest value of the condensed schedule would seem to be for studies in which the level of total family living expenditures alone, or the level plus the relative importance of broad major categories of family spending are pertinent for the analysis. A condensed schedule obviously would not be considered for studies where much detail is needed; it would not be possible to use it, for instance, for surveys to derive expenditure weights for consumer price indexes or to analyze market demand for specific consumer goods.

From the standpoint of quality of data the question to be answered is--Can a short schedule give data accurate enough for the expenditure studies for which it seems to have greatest potential use?

Previous work

Previous thinking on expenditure survey methodology has pointed to the use of a more detailed schedule in all surveys--even for those when much detail is not needed for analysis--to insure accuracy of group totals. A few observations have indicated that more detailed questions result in larger totals and that the larger estimate is more likely to be correct.

In the crop estimating work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which used mailed inquiries, a larger total resulted when a quantity was obtained by asking for several subgroups separately than when only a lump sum was requested. 2/ Dorothy Brady and Faith Williams reported in 1945 that in a study based on a small number of cases a schedule itemizing goods and services gave higher estimates than a condensed form of schedule. 3/

1/ This study was initiated by divisions in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics now included in the Home Economics Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. Early planning was conducted by Margaret G. Reid, Oris V. Wells, Louis P. Hellman, and Wilson Longmore. Special acknowledgment is made to Eleanor Hemm and Jean L. Pennock, both of the Home Economics Research Branch, for directing the special tabulations for this report.

2/ Senf, Catherine. "The General Enumerative Surveys - II." Agricultural Economics Research, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 125. October 1949.

3/ Brady, Dorothy S., and Williams, Faith M. "Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures." Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, p. 342. May 1945.

The judgment that the larger total is more likely to be correct is based on an analysis of the possible types of inaccuracy likely to be incurred in such surveys. Both the condensed and more detailed schedules involve the respondent's recalling expenditures for the previous year, and thus, both sets of data are subject to memory bias. While it is possible to have overreporting, as for example through reporting major expenditures that actually occurred outside the schedule year or exaggeration of prestige items, such errors are probably outweighed by underreporting. Brady and Williams reported in the 1945 study that rural and urban expenditures in 1941, which were based on enumerative surveys using a relatively detailed schedule, were 93 percent of the Department of Commerce aggregate expenditures for the country as a whole.

Scope of this study

In view of the pressure of rising survey costs, it was thought that a more detailed study was needed of the methodological problems in obtaining expenditures with a condensed schedule. The data obtained with a condensed schedule needed to be compared with those from a more detailed schedule with respect to internal relationships as well as level of expenditures.

Reported in this publication is a comparison of data from two surveys, one of which used the condensed schedule and the other a more detailed schedule to obtain data on family living expenditures. Differences between the two are shown for (1) an estimate of total family living expenditures built up from the widely different amounts of detail, and (2) estimates of individual spending categories such as clothing or housefurnishings based in the one case on single questions (called global questions) and in the other case built up from detailed questions on items in the category. Conclusions as to the relative quality of data obtained with various degrees of detail in schedule design will vary according to the degree of summation involved. In this study, only one form of condensed schedule was tested against one form of a more detailed questionnaire.

The opportunity to study a shortcut method arose when, to meet different objectives, two Bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, simultaneously surveyed two Statewide samples of Illinois farm-operator families, including single operators, early in 1947. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics cooperated in the project. To provide material for the study, both Bureaus included questions on expenditures in 1946, and each used different schedule designs for those questions.

The condensed schedule considered in this study obtains estimates of major categories of family living expenditures—such as food, clothing, housefurnishings, etc.—as well as total family living. ^{4/} Furthermore, the condensed schedule

^{4/} In this study, results with the condensed schedule for family expenditures are not compared with possible shortcut methods of obtaining estimates of total family expenditures without estimates of major categories of spending. One reviewer pointed out that it may be that such shortcut methods of obtaining the total would be easier to use, especially for families with only wage or salary income. For example, a wage earner family might be able to estimate family living expenses more easily by subtracting net changes in assets and liabilities during the year from annual income. Complexities of gross income and business expenses would make such a residual method more difficult for farm or other self-employed families. The more complex the sources of family income or changes in assets and liabilities, the more difficult such a method would be to apply.

used was expected to result in a relatively short interview on family living expenditures. 5/ One question was asked for each of 15 categories of family expenditures. In general, this represented as extreme a degree of summation as would be considered reasonable.

The more detailed schedule used broke each major expenditure category down to major items or groups of smaller items that might be thought of together. It represents as much detail as was considered feasible for an interview that covered all family living expenditures. Schedules with more detail could and have been used to cover total family living expenditures; more detailed sections have often been used when food and clothing expenditures were studied separately. The contrast between the two schedules used in the degree of summation varies widely among the 15 categories depending on the content of the category.

The two surveys in Illinois were conducted with different field staffs and with somewhat different field procedures. Survey A was part of the nationwide January 1947 Survey of Agriculture, conducted by BAE, and field procedures were determined by requirements of the national study. 6/ Survey B was conducted by BHNHE in Illinois only. 7/

The condensed questions on family expenditures were part of a multipurpose schedule on farm income, farm expenses, other family income, family expenditures, accidents, wages and employment of hired farm workers, and characteristics of all persons in the household. 8/ No data, however, were obtained in the condensed expenditure schedule on net change in asset position. The detailed questions on family living expenditures were obtained in a survey focusing on family expenditures, but also obtaining information on family income, changes in assets and liabilities during the year, composition of the family, and food production for home use. 9/

5/ A condensed schedule does not necessarily mean reduced interview time. It does only if the survey calls for and the respondent is willing to give quick answers to summary questions. If careful, calculated estimates are wanted, the interviewer and respondent could together build up the estimates from remembered detail, perhaps using scrap paper or the schedule margin to itemize and total, and then enter the requested total on the condensed schedule. Such a procedure may lead to errors and wasted time. If this type of estimate is desired, it is easier for the interviewer, and also provides more control on the composition of the categories, to have a list of the possible items purchased. Although the number of pages in the schedule is considerably greater, the interview time is little changed and may even be shorter than if a condensed schedule were used under such conditions.

6/ For a description of planning, procedures, and evaluation of subject matter obtained in the national survey, see Brooks, Emerson M., and Senf, Catherine. "The General Enumerative Surveys - I and II." Agricultural Economics Research. Vol. I, Nos. 2 and 4. April and October 1949.

7/ For a description of survey procedures and presentation of data obtained in the State survey, see Pennock, Jean L., Brew, Margaret L., and Tillinghast, Rose C. Farm Family Spending and Saving in Illinois. Agr. Info. Bul. 101. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington. (In press)

8/ The schedule consisted of 29 pages, 1-1/2 of which were on family expenses. The average interview time in this survey was 1-1/2 hours.

9/ The schedule was 33 pages long, 20 of which were on family expenses, and the average interview time was about 3 hours.

In the following section are described differences in the schedule design used to obtain family expenditure estimates and related parts of the schedules. In subsequent sections, the sample and field procedures are compared, and the methods used to make the comparison of data are described. Weighting is introduced in obtaining State averages to allow for differences in interview rates so that most of the resulting differences can be attributed to differences in schedule design rather than differing field procedures. The data obtained in the two surveys are compared and appraised, reporting problems using the two schedules are summarized, and possible future uses of the condensed schedule are discussed.

Comparison of schedule designs

Total family living expenditures.—The two schedules build up the estimate of total family living expenditures from widely different amounts of detail. ^{10/} In one it is the sum of 15 category estimates; in the other it is the sum of about 200 possible items of family expense grouped into categories plus 14 to 37 clothing items for each individual. In this study, since it is in the nature of a condensed schedule that not all phases of a spending category can be given in detail, all details pertinent to a category touched in the global question were included when tabulating total family expenditures from the detailed schedule. For example, the condensed schedule did not mention costs connected with a vacation home or other lodging away from home, although it may have been suggested by the word, travel, in with recreation. This type of expenditure was specifically allowed for on the more detailed questionnaire and is included in total family living expenditures.

Expenditure categories.—Differences between the two schedule forms among categories are greatest for clothing. The detailed questionnaire included separate lists of readymade clothing items that might have been purchased for men and boys, women and girls, and infants; one of the lists was for each member of the family. For example, the men and boys' list included 33 clothing questions, 4 of which covered outer wear as follows: (1) coats (overcoats, topcoats); (2) raincoats; (3) snow suits, ski suits, leggings; and (4) jackets, Mackinaws, heavy sweaters.

In addition to the lists of readymade clothing items purchased, there was a section on expenditures for clothing made at home or by a dressmaker and a section on general clothing expenditures not mentioned elsewhere such as shoe repairs and

^{10/} Because of problems in matching data for the two surveys, the definition of total family living expenses differs from that used in most inquiries on family expenditures. Automobile expenditures were excluded because of differences between the two surveys in the way the family share was separated from the farm share, and life insurance payments and gifts and contributions are included. Although these latter two items are not usually classified as current consumption expenditures, getting them accurately is of critical importance to expenditure surveys, and they are often reported as additional family outlays. Income taxes are not considered to be part of family living expenditures, but another type of family outlay.

There is a slight difference between the two surveys in the way expenses for electricity were estimated. (In tabulating survey A, the family share of electricity expense was carried forward from the farm expense section.)

and cleaning. In contrast, the global question asked about only one item: "Clothing, including jewelry, dressmaking costs, and shoe repair."

The schedule forms differed almost as much for another category, housefurnishings. The detailed schedule listed 57 groups of items under 7 general headings of kitchen equipment; glassware, china, and silverware; cleaning equipment; laundry equipment; household linens and other textiles; furniture and floor coverings; and miscellaneous. The latter category listed such items as electric light bulbs, lamps, clocks, pictures, vases, baby equipment, household tools, and repairs. The global question asked about expenditures for "furniture and furnishings for the house; that is, all kinds of furniture and equipment like stoves, refrigerators, and washing machines; glass and chinaware and cooking utensils; household linens, bedding, curtains and things like that."

Medical expenditures were handled on the detailed schedule in 17 questions and personal care in 8, compared with 1 question each in the global approach. The contrast is less on the categories, reading and contributions, where the content is apt to be less complex. The detailed schedule had 5 and 4 questions each on these. The difference is least for income taxes and life, burial, and accident insurance; the more detailed schedule asked 3 questions each on income taxes and insurance.

The condensed questionnaire had questions on each of 8 other categories of spending, but there is no way to recombine the data from the more detailed schedule to provide estimates that would match them individually. In the global questions expenditures for soap and household supplies could not be separated from those for food bought at the grocery store. It was impossible to tell whether food away from home while on trips or at school was reported in the food or the recreation or education category. An "other" category, comprising primarily food and household operation, can be built up and used in the comparison, although the condensed approach is far from that of a single global question for the category.

Family.—The two schedules defined the reporting unit with different degrees of precision. This affects the reporting of expenditures. In part this is a difference between the condensed and more detailed approach, and in part a difference in the way these particular schedules were designed.

Early in the interview with the detailed schedule, survey B, the composition of the family was determined, including the number of weeks each person was a member of the family. Obtaining this information helps clarify for the respondent the group of persons for whom expenditures are to be reported. Also, it permits calculation of the number of year-equivalent persons in the unit for computing per person average expenditures, which are wanted for some analyses.

A clear understanding of family composition to be covered is particularly important to ensure complete reporting on the more personal types of expenditures, such as clothing, medical care, or personal care, in a household containing (a) persons living as family members only part of the year and (b) older sons and daughters or adults related to the family head but not completely dependent on the family income pool. Expenditures and income of secondary units (often older sons and daughters) were specifically included in the family estimates along with those of the primary unit in the estimates from the more detailed questionnaire, but those of such other persons living in the household as farm laborers or household help

were excluded. 11/ Thus, expenditure data from the detailed schedule cover spending of all persons related to the farm operator that lived in the household for part or all of the year.

In survey A, on the other hand, in the condensed questions on family expenditures no attempt was made to establish whether expenditures of persons in the family part of the year or secondary families were to be included. The schedule merely requested information on "family" expenses. In another section of the schedule, questions were asked on population characteristics of all persons in the household. One such question asked the relationship to the head of household. It can only be assumed that the family expenditures referred to in the condensed questions are those of all related persons living in the household. Comparison of data is made on this basis. However, there is some doubt in individual cases as to whether expenditures of part-year persons and of older sons and daughters or other adult relatives living with the primary family, but having some degree of financial dependence, are covered in the condensed schedule.

Uncertainty as to the composition of the family group whose expenditures are to be reported is not a necessary result of use of a condensed schedule and global questions. It occurs in the set of condensed questions used in this study, but might have been avoided by a moderately detailed section on family composition to be related specifically to the expenditure questions in the schedule design, or perhaps by a statement on coverage in the enumerator's introductory remarks for the family expenditure section.

Income 12/.—In the sections of the schedules on gross farm income, farm expenses, income from wages, salaries, or nonfarm business, and other family income, differences between the two schedules are small. In tabulating the returns, there were a few differences between the two surveys as to the way net family income was defined that could not be reconciled through retabulation. 13/

11/ The primary economic unit was composed of all relatives, by blood or adoption, of the farm operator who were living in the household and dependent on a common family income pool. The primary unit may be family of 2 or more, or it may be a single individual. Relatives of the operator, and their dependents, if any, in the household who paid board to the operator family were considered to be secondary units, regardless of the amount of board paid. Combined units (primary plus secondary) approximate the group, "families and single individuals," as defined by the Bureau of the Census in the 1950 Census of Population and Housing, and throughout this report are referred to as "families."

12/ The income concept used in this comparison for both surveys is net cash family income before taxes, with the net farm income unadjusted for inventory change, expenses for meals for farm labor, and depreciation or purchase of farm equipment. As in many other studies, cash gifts other than regular contributions for support, cash inheritances, lump sum settlements, and sale of farm equipment are not included in income, but are considered to be other receipts.

13/ The schedule with condensed family expenditure data asked for income in 1946; the other schedule asked for income of persons while members of the operator's family in 1946. Pay from the armed forces is probably the greatest difference. There are also differences in the way the farm share of automobile and truck expense was calculated in the two surveys.

Balance.--A "balanced schedule" was an intrinsic part of the schedule design for the survey with the more detailed questions on family living expenditures. Since the schedule covered income, expenditures, and net changes in assets and liabilities during the year, reported disbursements could be balanced against receipts. The field supervisor used this as a check on the reasonableness of entries, and for those cases out of balance more than 10 percent, asked the interviewer to re-visit the family and request additional information. After this further inquiry, schedules were accepted for tabulation regardless of whether they remained out of balance. This procedure was adopted to provide a reasonableness check without encouraging interviewers to force entries into balance, and undoubtedly added to the accuracy of the expenditure data obtained in survey B.

A balanced schedule design was not part of the condensed approach. Questions on net change in assets and liabilities were not included. Furthermore, balancing reported receipts against disbursements as a reasonableness check implies revisiting, which works against the speed and low cost that are objectives of the shortcut method. Balancing might be used, however, with a more summary schedule than used in survey B.

Comparison of sample and field procedures

Sample design.--The sampling procedure provided for two parallel, probability-area samples. The sample for the schedule with the more detailed questions on family living expenditures was designed to be 10 percent smaller than the other sample.

For both surveys, Illinois was divided by type of farming areas into 24 strata of contiguous counties. Each of these strata contained approximately the same number of farms, based on the 1945 Census of Agriculture. One county was selected from each stratum with probability proportionate to the number of farms in the county. Within each sample county, segments were selected so as to give a self-weighting sample. For survey A (condensed questions on family living expenditures) a selection was made from segments as designated in the Master Sample of Agriculture. ^{14/} For survey B (detailed questions) segments chosen were usually adjacent to the ones selected for the other sample.

In each sample segment, all families (or single individuals) that operated farms with headquarters within the segment were to be interviewed. So that each farm operator would have the same chance of being selected for the sample, a single place was designated as farm headquarters by a uniform set of rules. Interviewers were provided with maps showing boundaries of segments. The 1945 Census of Agriculture definition of a farm was used.

Field procedures.--Interviewing for both surveys started in January 1947. Training for both included practice in taking a schedule from a family not in the sample. In survey B there probably was a higher ratio of supervisory time to interview time, and since only 1 State was involved rather than 48 as for survey A, direction from the central office was more evident.

^{14/}"The Master Sample of Agriculture." Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 40, pp. 38-56. March 1945.

In each survey interviewers found about the expected number of farms in the sample segments in Illinois, but there were marked differences in the proportion interviewed. In survey A only 69 percent of the farmers identified as having headquarters in sample segments were interviewed; while in the other survey, 86 percent were interviewed. However, as indicated later the lower percentage for survey A was partly by design. The number of cases in each sample is as follows:

	Survey A, condensed questions on family expenditures	Survey B, more detailed questions on family ex- penditures ^{1/}
Farms identified ^{2/}	576	529
Farm-operator families inter- viewed.....	400	454
Farm-operator families not interviewed.....	176	75
Omitted because of sub- sampling.....	^{3/} 11	0
Refused ^{4/}	31	49
Omitted for other reasons ^{5/}	134	26

^{1/} Excludes schedules inadvertently taken in two counties and approximately identified.

^{2/} Excludes institutional farms and idle or vacant farms.

^{3/} Subsampling was used in a few segments having large numbers of farms. Weighting was introduced into tabulation procedures to allow for these and 23 other cases not interviewed; thus, tabulations show 434 cases instead of 400.

^{4/} Refused outright or gave such meager information that no part of the schedule was usable.

^{5/} Interviewer did not contact adult family member; the principal reason was no adult at home.

Supervisory attitudes regarding the necessity for contacting all sample farmers and for obtaining complete answers to all parts of the schedule probably differed between the surveys. This was undoubtedly related to difference in funds budgeted for the field work. Both survey designs originally called for some revisits to families not at home the first time. In survey B, the rule was that at least 3 attempts at varying times of day were to be made to contact the family. In survey A, interviewers were instructed to make at least 1 try to obtain a schedule in the first phase of enumeration, and more tries if necessary to get 75 percent interviewed. (This was not accomplished in all areas.) Then in the second phase, further followups of all cases were to be made in a third of the segments as specified by the State supervisor. (The interviewer did not know which segments were to be cleaned up until the first phase was completed.) The sample design called for weighting up the cleanup interviews to represent the nonrespondents, including those not followed up. However, checks made at the regional level showed remarkably close agreement between cleanup and other interviews on selected items, so it was not believed necessary to give additional weight to the cleanup interviews.

In survey A, subsampling was used in a few segments having large numbers of farms. Weighting to allow for the subsampling and a few other cases was introduced into the tabulation procedures, but no weighting was used to allow for the much larger number of eligible cases not interviewed. Such weights were not used because interviews obtained in the second phase of enumeration were found to be not

significantly different from those obtained in the first phase when selected items were checked. (Income was not checked.) The low proportion of eligible farm families interviewed in survey A may have introduced a nonrespondent bias that accounts in part for differences found between the two surveys.

The refusal rate among farmers contact was not greatly different in the two surveys. Of the eligible families asked to participate, 7 percent in survey A and 10 percent in survey B refused.

The total number of eligible families not interviewed amounted to 29 percent of the cases of whom global questions were to have been asked (taking into account sub-sampling), and 14 percent of those from whom detailed data were to have been obtained. No appreciable bias seems to have resulted from the 14 percent loss in survey B with respect to geographic location within the State, size of family, and age of family head. A similar analysis has not been made for survey A.

Interviewers in other surveys have reported the impression that families not at home at the time of the first visit tend to be higher income families. Sometimes the family is out of town, or it is a multiple-earner family. The possibility that those not contacted for the condensed questions might have been higher income families than those included in the study was roughly checked by considering, in survey B, the income distribution of the 18 families that were not at home at the first visit, but from whom a schedule was obtained on a revisit. A smaller proportion of these cases had less than \$1,000 income than among the rest of the families interviewed (12 against 21 percent), and more had income from \$1,000, to \$4,000. This suggests that the large number of families not contacted in the survey with condensed questions resulted in a downward bias in the income distribution obtained.

A check of the 29 schedules obtained in a second or subsequent visit in the second phase of enumeration in survey A and that had income reported shows relatively more families of less than \$1,000 income, fewer with \$1,000-\$3,999, and more with \$4,000 or more income than the 53 schedules obtained in the first phase or in a first visit in the second phase in the segments chosen for the second phase.

The family member asked about expenditures was often different in the two surveys, which may also affect the comparability of the data obtained. Since the survey with condensed questions on family expenditures was primarily a study of farm-operation information, the enumerator was instructed to interview the farm operator and may not have taken the additional time to interview the farm wife about family expenses. In the other study, the farm wife was usually the respondent for the family expenditure questions, and the farmer for income data. The survey A procedure probably contributed to the greater frequency with which no estimate was obtained for global questions on expenditure categories, as discussed below, and may well have affected the quality of the estimate obtained. This difference in field procedures might be considered to be a procedural discrepancy that interferes with a precise comparison of answers to global and detailed questions. Or the difference may be viewed as part of the schedule differences to be tested if approximate answers obtained from any adult family member are considered to be a characteristic of the condensed questionnaire.

Extent to which two samples are parallel.—Although the sample design was planned to give two parallel samples, the two sets of schedules obtained are not parallel. The distribution of cases by type of farming area and by type of farm are not alike for the two samples. Most important for this study of expenditure data, the income

distributions are not the same. And at the upper end of the income distribution, the families covered do not have similar farms or family characteristics.

Even though the samples were stratified by type of farming area, comparable numbers of schedules were not obtained in the Specialized Dairy Area because an urban segment with a large number of farms happened to be drawn for survey A. As a result survey A had somewhat more crop farms and fewer dairy and livestock farms than survey B. Differences between the two survey groups as to acres in farm and as to tenure are small and within the range of possible sampling error. They probably do not affect markedly the expenditure comparison made in this study, and they do not account for differences in income distribution. 15/

Income differences are marked. Survey A has more cases with income under \$1,000 and fewer with income between \$3,000 and \$4,000 than does survey B (table 1). Differences this great in the distribution could be expected to occur by chance in two parallel samples less than 1 time out of 100 ($P < 0.01$). Examination of the schedules county by county shows lower incomes in survey A than in survey B in most of the counties surveyed.

Average family income in survey A is \$2,790, or about \$270 lower than in survey B (table 2). The difference in net farm income amounts to about \$225, and is due to higher farm expenses reported in survey A. Gross cash farm income was also reported higher in that survey.

In both surveys farm receipts were probably underreported, a common situation in income surveys. It is likely that farm expenses were underreported less in survey A than survey B, and net farm and family income estimates in survey A are lower. The ratio of farm expenses to gross farm income in survey A is higher than in survey B for each of four acres-in-farm groups. The ratios for survey A seem the more reasonable of the two sets when compared with ratios obtained from Illinois farm account books for 1946 (table 3). 16/

Two factors probably are important in explaining the differences between family income estimates from the two surveys. First, within the framework of the total interview, there was more emphasis on the farm business in survey A even though the questions on farm operating expenses were the same in the two surveys. This may have elicited fuller answers on farm expenses by a family reporting and thus contributed to a lower estimate of total family income. In this respect survey A is probably more accurate. Second, the large proportion of sample cases not interviewed in survey A probably contributed to income being reported too low. Both factors operated to push apart the two survey estimates of income.

15/ Compared with data for Illinois from the 1945 Census of Agriculture, both surveys covered too few farms of less than 50 acres; an adjustment to the Census level was not considered necessary for this analysis. Tenure differences between those surveys and Census data are small. The surveys had somewhat more cash-share tenants and fewer share tenants. The type-of-farm distribution in survey A is probably closer to that shown by Census than survey B, although definitions are only approximately comparable.

16/ Rex F. Daly in Income Size Distribution for Illinois Farm-Operator Families, a processed publication issued by the University of Illinois with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating, 1949, pp. 18, 22, and 56, adjusted for under-reporting of income in the higher income classes, and still concluded that Illinois aggregate gross farm receipts as estimated from survey A were only 83 percent of those estimated from other sources by BAE, and farm expenses were 88 percent.

Table 1.--Income distribution, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

[Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions]

Survey	Unit	Total reporting	Net cash income (dollars)								
			Negative	0-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-7,499	7,500-9,999	10,000 and over
Survey A.....	No.	383	22	88	74	68	36	36	32	20	7
Survey B.....	No.	435	17	73	82	81	79	39	41	11	12
Survey A.....	Pct.	100	5.7	23.0	19.3	17.8	9.4	9.4	8.4	5.2	1.8
Survey B.....	Pct.	100	3.9	16.8	18.8	18.6	18.2	9.0	9.4	2.5	2.8
Probability 1/..	Pct.	--	23	3	86	76	41	84	62	4	34

1/ Probability of difference as large as observed occurring because of sampling variation, based on t-test for each income class.

Table 2.--Average income and income sources, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

[Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions]

Survey	Net cash family income	Farm income			Wages, salaries, and nonfarm business	Other income 1/	Number of roomers
		Net	Gross cash	Farm expenses			
Survey A.....	\$2,790	\$2,219	\$5,188	\$2,969	\$49	\$122	1.3
Survey B.....	3,058	2,446	5,052	2,606	485	127	1.2

1/ Net income from roomers and boarders, interest, dividends, royalties, net rents, dependency allotments, veterans payments, annuities, retirement benefits, unemployment compensation, sale of personal property, and contributions for support from persons outside the immediate family.

Table 3.--Ratio of average farm expenses to average cash receipts by size of farm, Illinois, 1946

[Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions]

Acres in farm	Survey A 1/	Survey B	Farm account data 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 50.....	92.5	72.5	--
50-139.....	59.6	56.0	3/ 51.0
140-259.....	53.6	49.6	52.7
260 and over.....	61.7	50.7	59.8
All farms 50 acres and over.....	57.4	51.1	56.4
All farms.....	58.4	51.8	--

1/ Estimates differ from those shown in Rex F. Daly, Income Size Distribution for Illinois Farm-Operator Families, a processed publication issued by the University of Illinois with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating, 1949, p. 18 because of retabulation to ensure comparability of surveys A and B and because acreage weights were not used for this analysis.

2/ Daly, (see footnote 1). Interest payments are not included in expenditures; the ratios shown are expected to be somewhat lower than the survey data because the accounts included relatively more large farms.

3/ Number of cases is smaller than in other acreage groups.

Method of comparison

Weighting to adjust for the income difference due to the difference in interview rates is necessary before expenditures of all families in the two surveys can be compared. For each of the income classes up to \$7,500, the available family and farm characteristics were compared for the two groups and were found to be relatively similar in the two surveys. After standardizing the income distribution (that is, giving the same weight in each survey to a particular income class), the farm and family characteristics of the two groups were still similar on the average, and income averages, of course, were greatly improved (table 4).

The income groups above \$7,500 are represented by only a small number of cases and do not contain the same kinds of families in the two surveys. Compared with those in survey B, the upper income group in survey A has smaller families, younger operators, fewer houses with running water, fewer cash-grain and livestock farms, and fewer owners. In addition, the average income level of this group is considerably lower. ^{17/} Since the number of cases is small and these differences are great, the over \$7,500 group was left out of the standardized comparison. Each income class up to \$7,500 is compared as reported in the two surveys. Overall State averages presented are averages by income classes in each survey weighted together by the pooled income distribution from the two surveys. This procedure does not allow for differences in income level due to greater emphasis on the farm business in survey A. However, the distortion of the income distribution for such reasons would suggest that the differences observed are understated rather than overstated. ^{18/}

Comparison of estimates

Total family living expenditures.--Total spending estimated from the sum of 15 global questions on expenditure categories averaged 10 percent less than the estimate from the more detailed questionnaire; the average was a little more than \$1,500 in survey A and nearly \$1,700 in survey B (table 5). This difference is greater than would be expected to occur due to sampling variation; the probability of a difference as large as this occurring due to sampling variation is less than 1 percent ($P < 0.01$). It is not known how much the \$1,700 estimate from survey B understates the true figure, but some understatement is likely.

In the lower income classes the differences between the total expenditures reported in the two surveys are not statistically significant at the 5 percent level (table 6). But at the higher income where expenditures are higher, differences are marked. The condensed questions resulted in averages 15 to 25 percent lower than the more detailed questions in the three classes from \$2,000 to \$7,500. Such differences are much greater than can be attributed to possible sampling variation.

^{17/} Daly, see footnote ^{16/}, found considerable underreporting of income in the higher income groups of survey A. Underreporting at that level has been found in many income surveys, but it seems likely that it was more pronounced in survey A than B.

^{18/} Data presented in this analysis will not necessarily agree with those published elsewhere from either of the two surveys, since definitions and tabulation methods used by the two Bureaus independently were adjusted in the retabulation to provide comparability and better meet purposes of this analysis.

Table 4.--Characteristics of income groups, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions⁷

Item	Unit	All incomes <u>1/</u>		Under \$7,500		Under \$7,500 standardized <u>2/</u>		\$7,500 and over	
		Survey A	Survey B	Survey A	Survey B	Survey A	Survey B	Survey A	Survey B
Cases.....	No.	434	454	356	412	356	412	27	23
Average family size <u>3/</u>	No.	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.2
Average age of operator.....	Years	49	49	49	49	49	49	51	57
Average number of rooms in house.	No.	6.6	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.1	8.7	8.1
Running water in dwelling.....	Pct.	38	36	36	32	37	31	70	87
Average acres in farm.....	No.	172	175	159	165	163	163	340	337
Distribution by acres in farms:									
Under 10.....	Pct.	4	1	4	2	4	2	0	0
10-49.....	Pct.	9	9	10	10	9	10	4	0
50-179.....	Pct.	49	51	51	52	51	53	15	17
180-499.....	Pct.	35	37	33	35	34	34	70	70
500 and over.....	Pct.	3	2	2	1	2	1	11	13
Distribution by type of farm:									
Dairy.....	Pct.	8	11	8	11	8	11	11	4
Cash grain.....	Pct.	31	24	31	23	32	22	22	48
General livestock.....	Pct.	26	29	28	30	27	30	15	22
Hog, cattle.....	Pct.	18	18	16	17	17	17	48	26
Poultry.....	Pct.	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	0
Other.....	Pct.	14	16	14	17	13	18	0	0
Distribution by tenure:									
Owner or manager.....	Pct.	61	60	60	58	59	59	63	87
Renter.....	Pct.	39	40	40	42	41	41	37	13
Average family income.....	Dol.	2,790	3,058	2,263	2,525	2,464	2,360	9,740	12,619
Net farm.....	Dol.	2,219	2,446	1,740	1,922	1,918	1,781	8,532	11,834
Wage and entrepreneurial.....	Dol.	449	485	427	477	450	454	730	631
Other.....	Dol.	122	127	95	126	97	125	478	154

^{1/} Includes families not reporting income; not shown separately.^{2/} Standardized by pooled income distribution under \$7,500 (7 classes). Does not include families not reporting income.^{3/} Count of persons in family on January 1, 1947.

Table 5.--Selected expenditures, two samples of farm-operator families with income under \$7,500, Illinois, 1946
Standardized by pooled income distribution. Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions/

Item and survey	Unit	Family living expenditures									
		Total	Cloth- ing	Furnish- ings in- cluding equip- ment	Per- sonal care	Medi- cal care	Contri- bu- tions	Read- ing	Insur- ance	Other 1/	Income taxes
Average per family in group:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	1,515	205	137	34	133	67	17	76	846	152
Survey B.....	Dol.	1,687	286	167	40	122	89	16	68	899	114
Difference 2/.....	Pct.	-10	-28	-18	-15	+9	-25	+6	+12	-6	+33
Probability 3/.....	Pct.	<1	<1	6	1	42	1	22	22	15	2
Coefficient of vari- ation 4/:											
Survey A.....	Pct.	23.7	38.6	66.9	42.6	62.0	60.0	43.2	53.3	27.9	59.1
Survey B.....	Pct.	19.6	28.2	58.8	31.2	64.9	51.6	40.5	54.4	20.4	63.7
Probability 3/.....	Pct.	<1	<1	4	<1	47	1	24	73	<1	24
Percent of families making expenditure:											
Survey A.....	Pct.	100	96	67	97	90	97	97	68	100	64
Survey B.....	Pct.	100	100	96	99	97	96	94	69	100	61
Probability 3/.....	Pct.	--	<1	<1	28	<1	47	19	70	--	37
Average per family making expenditure:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	1,515	213	204	35	146	69	18	109	846	210
Survey B.....	Dol.	1,687	286	173	41	126	91	17	91	899	161
Difference 2/.....	Pct.	-10	-26	+18	-15	+16	-24	+6	+20	-6	+30

1/ Primarily food and household operation.
2/ Survey A estimate minus survey B estimate as percent of survey B estimate.
3/ Probability of difference as large as observed occurring because of sampling variation with samples the size of these, based on t-test using weighted standard error of difference.
4/ Standard deviation as percent of mean.

Table 6.--Selected expenditures by income groups, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946
Average per family in group. Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions

Net cash family income (dollars) and survey	Unit	Net cash family income	Family living expenditures						Insurance	Other 1/	Income taxes
			Total	Clothing	Furnishings, including equipment	Personal care	Medical care	Contributions	Reading		
0-999:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	502	1,038	137	84	22	90	35	11	611	19
Survey B.....	Dol.	579	925	123	125	20	82	35	8	508	12
Difference 2/.	Pct.	-13	+12	+11	-33	+10	+10	0	+38	+20	+58
Probability 3/	Pct.	--	30	43	24	50	78	--	3	12	50
1,000-1,999:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	1,536	1,571	191	148	35	167	55	15	882	58
Survey B.....	Dol.	1,507	1,386	226	136	30	116	55	14	771	49
Difference 2/.	Pct.	+2	+13	-15	+9	+17	+44	0	+7	+14	+18
Probability 3/	Pct.	--	14	16	76	26	19	--	56	17	66
2,000-2,999:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	2,601	1,443	238	163	35	103	74	21	755	169
Survey B.....	Dol.	2,425	1,792	314	179	45	125	81	14	971	85
Difference 2/.	Pct.	+7	-19	-24	-9	-22	-18	-9	+50	-22	+99
Probability 3/	Pct.	--	<1	3	69	10	31	72	8	<1	4
3,000-4,999:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	4,047	1,807	242	148	43	172	75	20	1,018	213
Survey B.....	Dol.	3,748	2,121	397	192	56	139	122	21	1,094	204
Difference 2/.	Pct.	+8	-15	-39	-23	-23	+24	-39	-5	-7	+4
Probability 3/	Pct.	--	1	<1	12	2	22	<1	62	36	77
5,000-7,499:											
Survey A.....	Dol.	6,111	2,033	262	181	43	153	118	25	1,091	444
Survey B.....	Dol.	6,094	2,759	478	225	61	186	229	32	1,377	322
Difference 2/.	Pct.	4/	-26	-45	-20	-30	-18	-48	-22	-21	+38
Probability 3/	Pct.	--	<1	<1	45	<1	45	6	28	4	17

1/ Primarily food and household operation.

2/ Survey A estimate minus survey B estimate as percent of survey B estimate.

3/ Probability of difference as large as observed occurring due to sampling variation, with samples the size of these based on t-test.

4/ 0.5 or less.

The divergent effect of condensed questions on the lower and higher income classes is shown in the income expenditure relationships (fig. 1). ^{19/}

Savings.--The savings estimate from survey B was obtained from questions on net changes in assets and liabilities, but in survey A, as part of the condensed approach, no questions were asked on this subject. Thus the net-change-in-savings figure from survey A was obtained by subtraction of family expenditures and taxes from income. With such a method the savings estimate is affected by underreporting of family expenditures and errors in reporting income or taxes; that is, the balancing difference is added into the savings estimate. The understatement of family expenditures in survey A previously observed undoubtedly is a major factor in the difference between the savings estimates from the two surveys. Comparison is made difficult in this study by the definitions of income and family expenditures used, and the combination in the residual of other items with net change in assets and liabilities (table 7).

Spending patterns.--As has been observed in comparing other expenditure studies, even though considerable differences appear when dollar expenditures are compared, the pattern of spending appears to be much the same. In this study, in spite of different levels of spending, the pattern of distribution of expenditures among major categories was only slightly different in the two surveys. The condensed questions showed a lower proportion spent by all families for clothing and more for medical care and "other," which is primarily food and household operation, than the more detailed questions revealed. The differences amounted to 2 and 3 percent of the total budget. Similar differences, though of slightly greater magnitude, occurred in some income classes (table 8). This may be caused by unevenness among categories in the understatement of expenditures with global questions, although this may also be sampling variation. The pattern of family expenditures of the middle income class in the two surveys, \$2,000-\$2,999, corresponded closely.

Expenditure categories.--The greatest difference in estimates of major spending categories from the two types of schedules is found in clothing--the category in which schedule differences between the global and detailed approach are most marked. The global question elicited an average clothing expenditure estimate per family of about \$205, nearly 30 percent lower than the average of about \$285 per family shown by the more detailed questions ($P < 0.01$). In addition, 4 percent of the families reported with the global question on clothing that they had no clothing expense during the year, whereas none so reported on the detailed schedule ($P < 0.01$). Except at the lowest income levels, the global estimate of clothing expenditures was lower than the detailed, with the difference increasing at successive income levels (fig. 2).

A different situation occurred with expenditures for housefurnishings where the contrast between the global and detailed approach was almost as great as with clothing. The dollar amount per family that reported an expenditure was higher with the global question, but only two-thirds of the reporting unit interviewed with the global question reported spending any money for furnishings and equipment,

^{19/} The curve type, $Y = a + bx + c\sqrt{X}$ is fitted to average income and average expenditures, for units with \$0. to \$7,500 income in each survey. The averages are shown in the figure by dots.

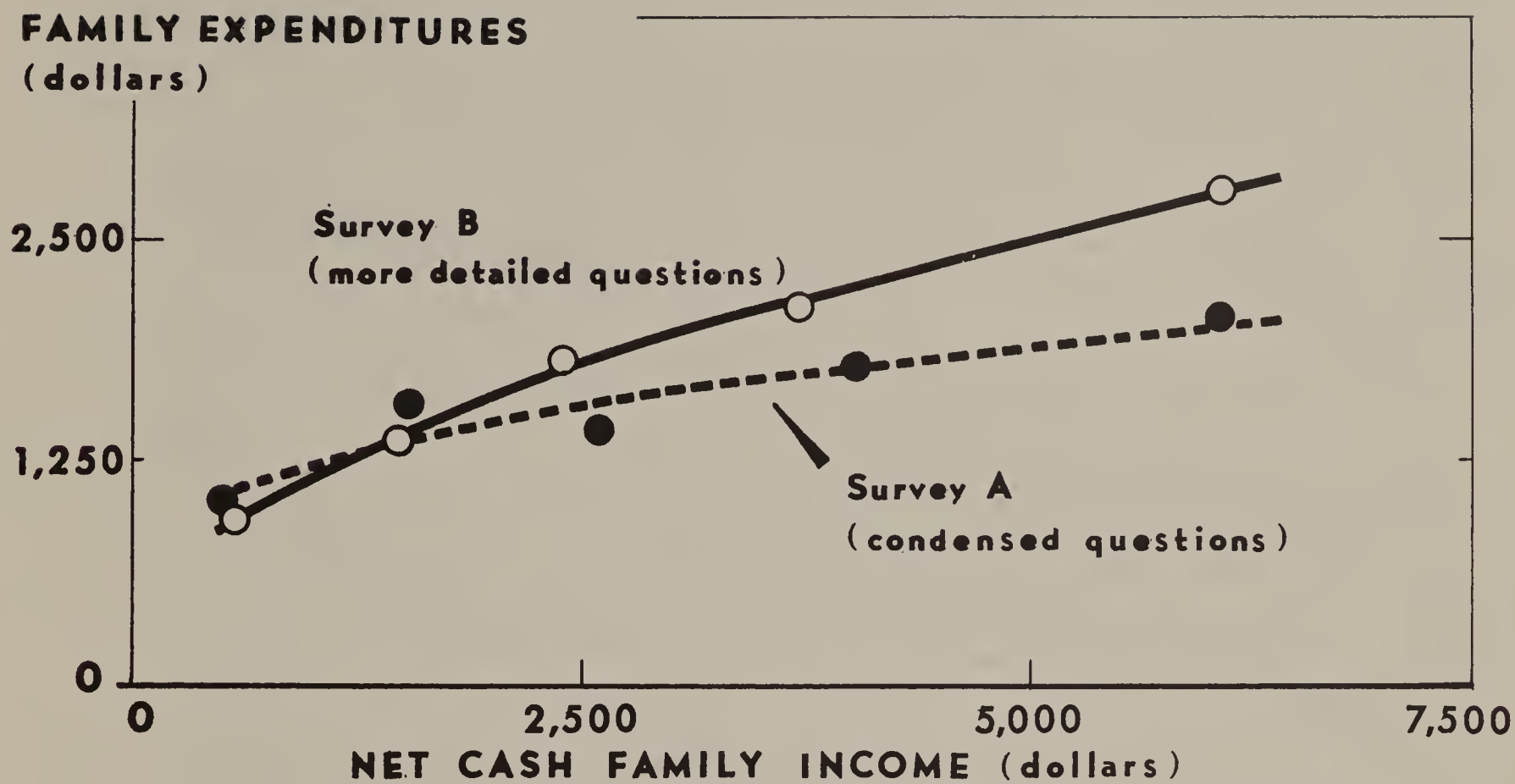


Figure 1.--Income-expenditure relationships, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

--- Survey A (condensed questions)
 — Survey B (more detailed questions)

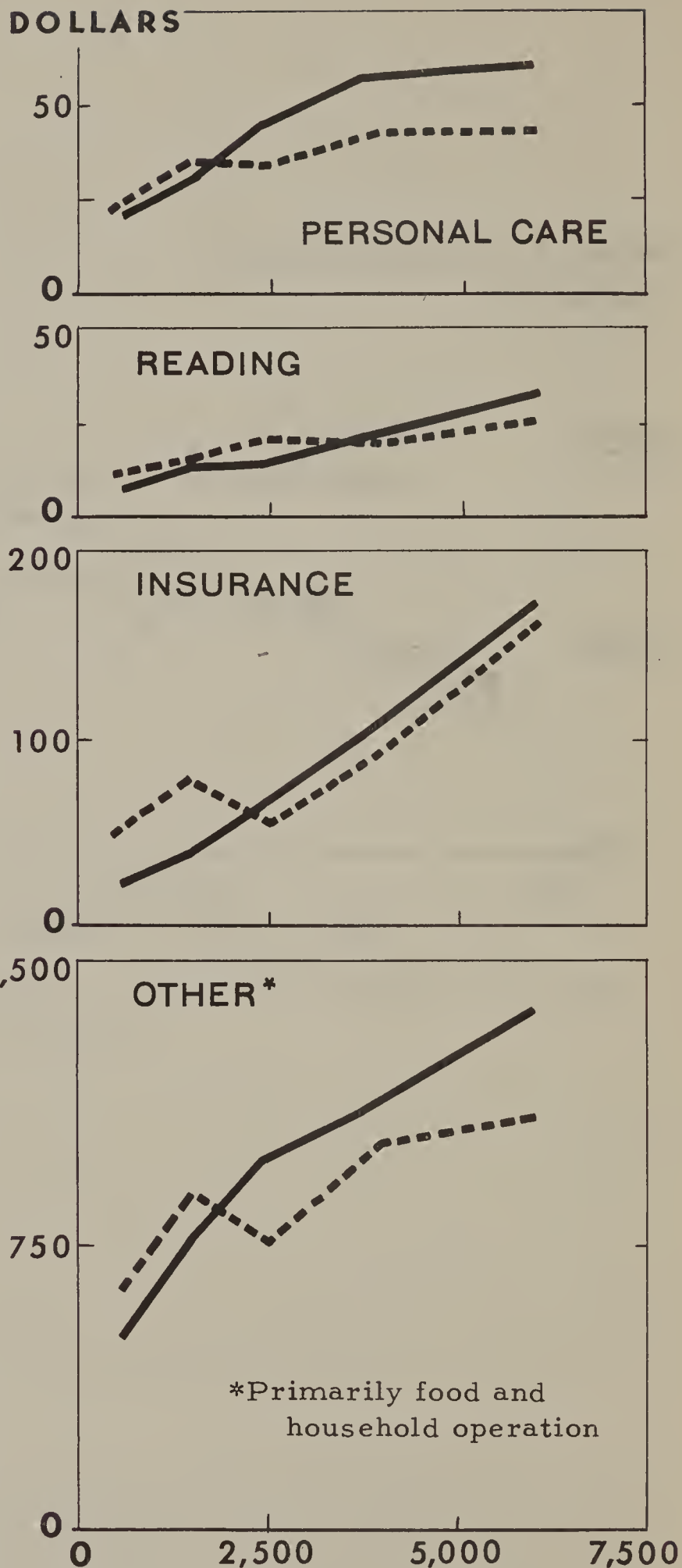
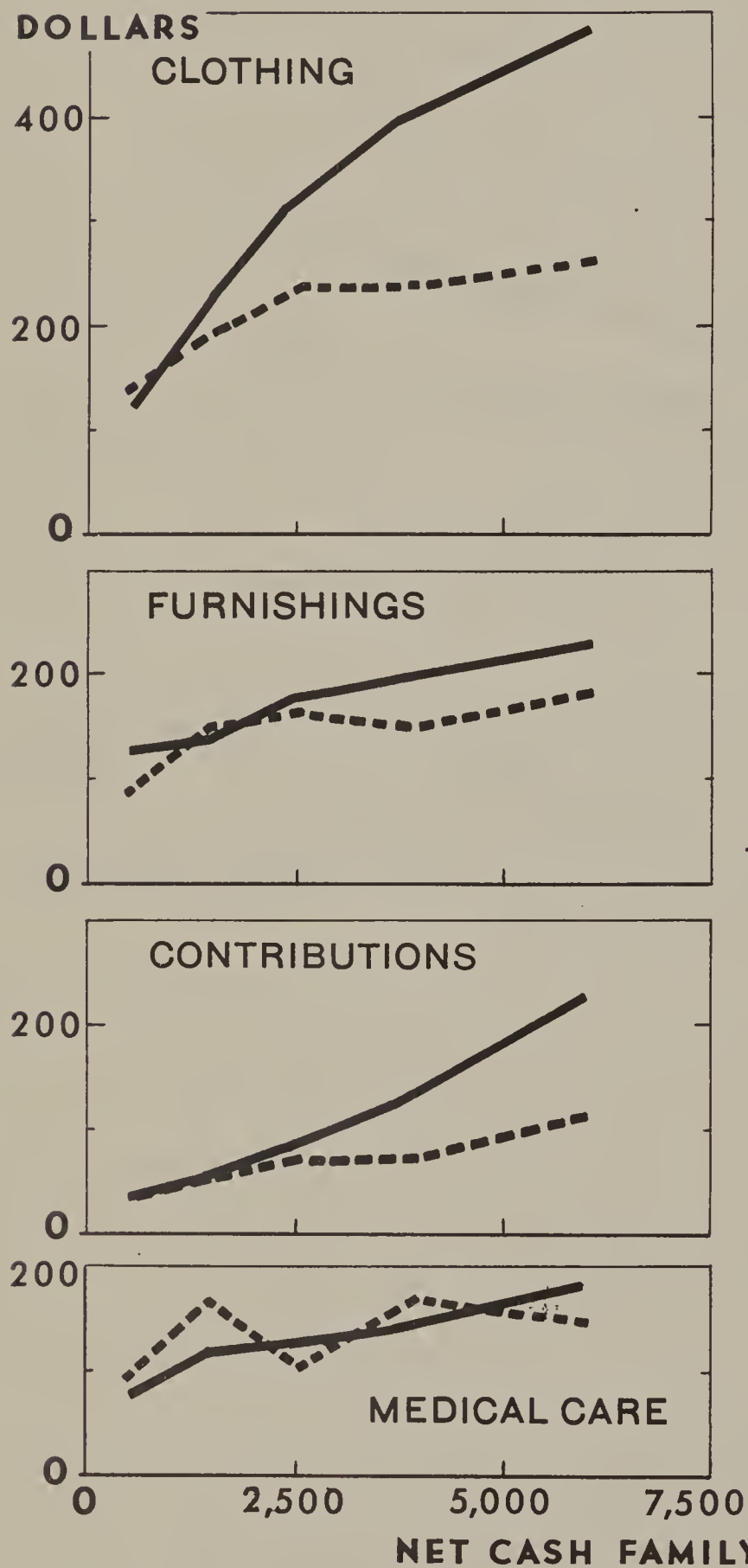


Figure 2.--Average expenditures for major family-living categories, by income classes, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

Table 7.--Farm family spending pattern, two samples of farm-operator families with income under \$7,500, Illinois, 1946

/Standardized by pooled income distribution. Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions; survey B, more detailed questions/

Item	Survey A	Survey B
	Percent	Percent
Income.....	100	100
Disbursements:		
Family living expenditures <u>1/</u>	62	71
Income taxes.....	6	5
Net change in assets and liabilities <u>2/</u>	32	13
Purchase of farm equipment.....		12
Family share of automobile expense.....		6
Other receipts <u>3/</u>		-5
Balancing difference.....		-2
Total family living expenditures.....	100	100
Clothing.....	14	17
Furnishings, including equipment.....	9	10
Personal care.....	2	2
Medical care.....	9	7
Contributions.....	4	5
Reading.....	1	1
Insurance.....	5	4
Other (primarily food and household operation).....	56	54

1/ Includes contributions and life insurance premiums, but excludes family share of automobile expenses.

2/ Excludes life insurance premiums. The proportion of income saved shown in this study is lower than it would have been if net change in inventory of crops and livestock had been included in income and in change in assets as is done in many studies.

3/ Cash gifts other than regular support and inheritances, lump sum settlements on insurance or property, and sale of farm equipment. The schedule for survey A did not specifically cover these items and they were not listed in the overall "other" category on any schedule, but they were reported by 16 percent of the families in survey B.

Table 8.--Farm family spending patterns, by income classes, two samples of farm-operator families, Illinois, 1946

[Survey A, condensed family expenditure questions, survey B, more detailed questions]

Net cash family income (dollars) and survey	Distribution of living expenditures								
	Family living expen- ditures	Cloth- ing	"Furnish- ings, in- cluding equipment	Per- sonal care	Medi- cal care	Contri- bu- tions	Read- ing	Insur- ance	Other 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0-999:									
Survey A.....	100	13	8	2	9	3	1	5	59
Survey B.....	100	13	14	2	9	4	1	3	54
1,000-1,999:									
Survey A.....	100	12	9	2	11	4	1	5	56
Survey B.....	100	16	10	2	8	4	1	3	56
2,000-2,999:									
Survey A.....	100	17	11	2	7	5	1	4	53
Survey B.....	100	17	10	3	7	5	1	4	53
3,000-4,999:									
Survey A.....	100	13	8	2	10	4	1	5	57
Survey B.....	100	18	9	3	7	6	1	5	51
5,000-7,499:									
Survey A.....	100	13	9	2	8	6	1	8	53
Survey B.....	100	17	8	2	7	8	1	6	51

1/ Primarily food and household operation.

compared with 96 percent of the units interviewed with the more detailed questions. It may have been that the respondent thought only of major purchases of furniture and equipment, even though reminded of dishes, pans, linens, curtains, and the like in the global question. The low proportion reporting this type of expenditure occurred in every income class. The net effect was an average expenditure for furnishings per family that was about 20 percent lower than the estimate based on the more detailed question ($P = 0.06$).

For personal care and contributions the global questions resulted in average expenditures that were 15 and 25 percent lower than averages based on the more detailed questions ($P < 0.01$). In each of these categories understatement by the global approach was observed at higher income levels.

The "other" category was 6 percent lower, a difference that was not statistically significant. "Other" comprises primarily food and household operation expenditures but covers 8 questions on the global questionnaire that must be considered as a total here because the individual items from the two surveys could not be matched. Although no analysis was made in this study of the food estimates because of inability to match definitions, it seems likely that the respondent's estimate of annual food expenditures is improved when the same interview covers detailed food expenditures for recent week as well as asking for data for the past year. The differences shown might have been greater if an improved section on annual food expenditures had been used in the more detailed schedule; actually differences between the two schedules tested were not as great for food as for any of the other major spending categories.

There are three exceptions to the findings that the global questions elicited lower estimates of family expenditure categories than did the more detailed questions at the middle and higher income levels, with the differences at those levels increasing with income. The global questions produced higher estimates of medical care expenditures, which are among the most variable, and the difference found could well have occurred due to sampling variation. Differences found in insurance also could have been due to sampling variation. They occurred in the lower income classes, but agreement was close at the higher levels. The overall average for reading expenditures differed by only a dollar.

The answers elicited by survey A for income tax paid, which is not considered part of family living expenses but another type of family outlays, were higher than in the other survey ($P = 0.02$). In income levels from \$1,000 to \$5,000, part of the difference is due to the higher income in survey A. Differences in income, however, do not explain the higher taxes reported in survey A for families with income from \$5,000 up to \$7,500. The emphasis of the total schedule in survey A on the farm business, coupled with an interview with the farm operator and the previously observed tendency to report more farm expenses in that survey suggests that there may have been greater possibility of fuller reporting of income taxes than in the survey stressing family living expenses.

Reporting problems

Incomplete schedules 20/ .--Failure to obtain an estimate for an item, here called a "no report," was more extensive in survey A. With the condensed questions, 33 participating families gave no data at all on items in the family living section even though they answered the other questions. In addition, there were 1 to 5 unknown amounts each for most of the family living categories, and 19 for contributions. In all, 63 schedules were involved; in nearly 15 percent of the 434 schedules tabulated the total amount spent for family living was not reported.

In survey B, there were no incomplete schedules on any of the selected family living categories except clothing. Family clothing expenditures and total family living were incompletely reported on 27 schedules, 6 percent of the total.

"No reports" in the clothing section for survey B were usually omissions of clothing expenditures for one or two members of families otherwise reporting expenditures; 27 families did not give information for 38 persons. Most frequently the person had been a family member only part of the year; a son who went into the armed services, for example, or a daughter who married during the year. Second most common omission was clothing expenditures of an older son or daughter who was a member of the family but bought all his own clothes and was not available to give the information. Incomplete reporting from both of these sources is apt to occur regardless of the type of schedule used, and may well have occurred in survey A as well as in survey B, but is not evident because reporting was for the family, not for individuals.

Both of the surveys had some "no reports" on income taxes. This is a difficult item to get because of the family's fear that the confidential nature of the interview will not be respected. Survey A had 76 "no reports" on income taxes, or 18 percent; survey B had 15 on this item, or 3 percent.

20/ In tabulating data from both surveys for this comparison, schedules that reported neither an amount of expenditure nor a zero were excluded both from the aggregate expenditure and from the number of schedules reporting on the item used as the divisor of the aggregate in obtaining the average. Such schedules were also excluded from the t-test on the particular average, but entered into estimates and t-tests for other items reported. If the respondent indicated that the particular expenditure was made, but the amount was not known, the schedule was counted in estimating the percent making the expenditure, but was excluded from estimates of average expenditures. No editing was done to treat unlikely zero entries as if an expenditure was made but the amount spent unknown.

With the more detailed schedule, a "no report" on a particular item within a category is estimated at the average for the income class and added in with other data reported by the family to estimate the average expenditure for the category. With the global questions on expenditure categories, the missing expenditure for the category is estimated at the average for the income class. In estimating total family living expenditures from the condensed schedule, as from the more detailed, the estimates are based on all available detail; the category not reported by the respondent is estimated at the average level for the income class of the family and combined with other category estimates reported by the family to estimate its total spending.

Possible differences in enumeration methods and emphasis between the two surveys make it difficult to relate differences in completeness of schedules to the type of schedule used. The differences in frequency of "no reports" certainly do not suggest that, within the limits set by these two schedules, the number of "no reports" increases with the schedule detail. They do suggest that global questions elicit more incomplete schedules than the detailed approach, but they cannot be used to prove it. Some of the differences may be due to differences in training and supervision of interviewers and in schedule emphasis on the family living questions. Some may be due to the person interviewed—whether it was the farmer or his wife. One piece of evidence that much of the failure to complete schedules is due to field procedures and emphasis rather than the form of the question is that about 40 percent of the "no reports" on family expenditures in survey A were concentrated in two counties. Supervisory pressure to complete interviews by a relatively rigid time schedule was great in survey A, and undoubtedly was an important factor in some parts of the State. The emphasis in survey B on a balanced schedule, with revisits to complete schedules that were extremely out of balance, undoubtedly contributed to complete reporting in that survey.

Even though the two surveys used comparable questions to obtain the income estimates, there were more "no reports" on income in survey A than in survey B. This, along with the "no reports" on income taxes, also suggests that differences in field procedures and emphasis may also have affected reporting of family expenditure data. In survey A, 51 families, or 12 percent did not report on enough income items to determine the level. In addition, one minor aspect of income, usually an item of farm receipts or farm expenses, was not reported on another 82 schedules in that survey. ^{21/} If the two types of incomplete income reporting are considered together, 114 schedules or 26 percent of those in survey A were involved. In contrast, survey B had 31 "no reports" on income, or only 7 percent; 12 of these were minor items and the schedule could be assigned to an income class.

Half of the 51 schedules in survey A with major income items not reported occurred in four counties. This concentration is probably related to a tight time schedule for completing field work. Two of the counties were the ones where incomplete schedules for expenditures were concentrated.

These differences in the frequency of "no report" on income may also be due to the field emphasis in survey B on checking the balance of reported income against expenditures and net changes in assets and liabilities for the year. This may have made the respondents in survey B feel that there was a purpose in giving the income information and thus contributed to their willingness to give more data. In both surveys, the interviewers tended to obtain income estimates from the farmers.

Rounded and extreme answers.—It is to be expected that the answers to global questions will be rounded off as for example, \$50, \$200, or \$1,000 for a particular category. This occurred in survey A. The global questions also elicited more extreme answers and thus more variability in answers than the more detailed questions. On the other hand, the balancing procedure that went along with the more detailed questions probably was a factor in the lower variability observed in

^{21/} Schedules with only a minor item of income not reported were placed in the appropriate income class, with the exact amount of income not reported. Income for those schedules was assumed to be the same as the average for the class.

survey B. The greater variability of answers to global questions occurred in the same categories for which the resulting averages were considerably lower than those based on the more detailed questions.

Variability of observations around the average can be compared for the two surveys by considering the coefficient of variation, a relative measure which allows for differences in the level of average expenditures. The coefficient of variation of the spending categories in the two surveys is shown in table 5. Survey A with its global questions on categories has the greater variation for clothing, furnishings, personal care, contributions, "other" spending (largely food and household operation), and to a lesser extent, total family living expenses. ^{22/} This held true for most income classes. Survey B has the greater variation for medical care, insurance, and income taxes, but these were not statistically significant ($P = 0.47$, $.73$, and $.24$).

The relative variability observed in survey B is similar to that found in a survey of farm family living expenditures of white farm-operator families in Tennessee in 1944, in which a detailed expenditure questionnaire was also used.

Reasonableness of estimates

Average expenditures do not increase as smoothly with income in the estimates derived from the global questions as in those based on the more detailed schedule (table 6 and fig. 2). In part this difference is due to the smaller sample that resulted from the lower interview rate in survey A. It is also due to the greater variation in the responses obtained. In contrast, the averages based on the more detailed question appear more reasonable in terms of relatively smooth progress with increase in income.

Income elasticities estimated with data from the global questions are unreasonably lower than those based on data from the more detailed schedule for clothing, personal care, contributions, reading, and "other" (table 9). Elasticities of the major categories of family living expenditures from survey A range only from 0.2 to 0.5 compared with a range from 0.3 to 0.8 for survey B estimates. In spite of these differences, the rank of the categories with respect to income elasticity is approximately the same in the two surveys.

Global questions did not provide a lower estimate of income elasticity than the more detailed questions for housefurnishings and medical care. The small difference in income elasticity for medical care is not statistically significant, and the variability of medical care expenditures in survey A is so great that little reliance can be put on the elasticity estimate. The elasticity of furnishings in both surveys is abnormally low. The supply situation in 1946 for furnishings was still affected by the war situation, and spending for these items was influenced markedly by a backlog of demand and savings from World War II years.

The two Illinois surveys had similar income elasticities for income taxes. Although income taxes increase with income according to the tax schedule, the increase can be summarized by the income elasticity. This category is among

^{22/} Small differences in expenditures for reading are in the same direction but are not statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

Table 9.--Income elasticities of farm-operator family living expenditures

For Mississippi and Tennessee, based on incomes from \$0 to \$5,000; for Illinois, both surveys based on income from \$0 to \$7,500. Calculated from average expenditures classified by net cash family income, using a least square regression and assuming constant income elasticity throughout range. Income was adjusted for inventory change in Mississippi study, but not in other studies⁷.

Item	Farm units, Illinois, 1946		Farm units (white), Tennessee 1944	Farm units two counties, Mississippi, 1945 ^{1/}
	Survey A (condensed questions)	Survey B (more detailed questions)		
Family expenditure categories:				
Medical care ^{2/}	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1
Furnishings.....	.3	.3	.6	.7
Other ^{3/}2	.4	.6	.4
Personal care.....	.3	.5	.5	.6
Reading.....	.3	.6	.5	.4
Clothing.....	.3	.6	.6	.6
Insurance.....	^{2/} .4	.8	.8	1.1
Contributions.....	.5	.8	.6	.7
Total family expenditures.....	.2	.5	.6	.5
Income taxes.....	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9

^{1/} Farm units with at least \$200 farm sales.

^{2/} Income expenditure relationship erratic so that less reliance can be put on the elasticity estimate.

^{3/} Primarily food and household operation.

those with the smallest differences in the amount of detailed asked for in the two surveys. Another such category was insurance. Its elasticity was lower for data from the global questions, but the relative changes in the income-expenditure relationship for insurance in survey A were so erratic that little reliance can be put on the estimate of income elasticity, and differences were not statistically significant ($P = 0.07$).

The survey B estimates of income elasticities are in line with those obtained in two other farm family living expenditure studies made in about the same period with the more detailed type of questionnaire, and thus appear to be more reasonable than those from survey A.

Another criterion in addition to the reasonableness of relationships exhibited by a set of data is the reasonableness of the level of the estimates. It has already been shown that the lower estimates from the global questions are not likely to be due to sampling error. For example, clothing expenditures estimated from the global question were \$205, with 95 percent confidence limits of from \$199 to \$211. If it is assumed that the best estimate available of the true figure is from \$280 to \$292, based on the more detailed questions, the upper confidence limit of the global estimate of clothing is still 25 percent below the lower limit of the most likely estimate. The bias involved must be considered in view of the particular survey purpose.

Possibilities of future use

The greatest appeal of global questions on expenditure categories is the possibility of adding them at little additional cost to a survey obtaining other data-- a multi-purpose survey. Expenditures then would be a subsidiary section. This procedure introduces many problems and may well affect adversely the quality of data obtained. Use of a condensed schedule in a limited purpose survey avoids some of the collection problems. In neither case, however, is the problem of understatement because of restricted schedule detail reduced. ^{23/} The choice as to the amount of detail to request (the length of interview) in an expenditure study depends both on the purpose of the study and quality of data desired. The latter may well mean the amount of error that can be tolerated.

If global questions on categories are used as a condensed schedule to build up a total of family living expenditures, but not to provide estimates for the categories their value might be great with a few improvements in the set of questions. In this study the total was 10 percent less when built up from the summary questions, which is in addition to an unknown understatement by the detailed questions. This suggests that for many such purposes, detail should be added to the condensed questionnaire used here. Also attention should be given to improving field procedures. Better field procedures may well mean more expensive ones.

The uses for estimates of total family living expenditures with no breakdown by major categories, however, are limited. It may be that the total expenditure

^{23/} If a condensed schedule is to be used, the variability observed in this study suggests at first thought that the survey should be based on a larger sample than one using detailed questions to give samples producing the same random sampling error. However, this would not remedy the problem of understatement, and the improvements might not be worth the increased costs of interviewing.

estimate is wanted as an intermediate figure in deriving savings by subtracting expenditures for family living from income. In such a procedure, errors in the expenditure and income estimates are passed on to the savings estimate. This study suggests that even though the total family expenditure estimate obtained from a condensed schedule might be sufficiently reliable for many uses, its error would be too great to permit its use in deriving savings by subtraction from income.

If the global questions are to provide estimates of major categories of spending as well as the total built up from the categories, the possibilities of obtaining usable estimates from questions as condensed as these are poor, although the error that could be tolerated will vary with the survey purpose. Steps that might be taken to improve the estimates are probably incompatible with the basic idea of adding a few overall questions at little additional cost to a survey obtaining other data.

For some limited purposes, a schedule approach somewhere in between the two levels of summary and detail examined here might be fruitful. When extreme detail is not needed for analysis, a schedule somewhat more condensed than used in survey B might be used to estimate categories of family living and the total, with somewhat shortened interview time and lower costs. Some understatement would have to be expected, but enough detail would have to be carried that it could be hoped that internal relationships would not be seriously distorted. For example, global questions might be used for smaller categories such as personal care and contributions, with the full knowledge that underestimates larger than the likely sampling error would probably result, but because the dollar amounts involved are not great, the underestimate involved might be tolerated for the sake of simplicity. Somewhat more detail might be needed in the food section than was used here in the more detailed schedule. The experience reported here shows the difficulty of administering a short schedule on family expenditures as a subordinate part of a larger study.

Accuracy in research costs money, and the degree of accuracy that can be afforded must be decided in light of the purpose of each study and resources available. For certain types of analysis, all the extra expenditures for detail obtained in survey B may not be justified; for others, even greater expenditures for more precise totals might be.

APPENDIX A. Schedule used in survey A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

January 1947 Survey of Agriculture

State: _____ County: _____ Sample Segment No. _____

Interviewer: _____ Farm Number: _____

Does this segment require a supplemental schedule? Yes()1 No()2

Name of Operator _____
(First Name) (Middle Initial) (Last Name)

Address: _____
(RFD or Street Number) (Town)

Rece: White ()1 Negro ()2 Other ()3

Sex: Male ()1 Female ()2

CODE

1

2

Regular Interview

Visit 1 ()
Visit 2 ()
Visit 3 ()
Visit 4 ()

Clean-up

Vieit 1	()
Vieit 2	()
Vieit 3	()
Vieit 4	()

Date: _____ Time Interview Began _____^{am} Time Interview Ended _____^{am}

CODE 2

D. Farm Population

During the last few years, a lot of farm people have gone to town to take jobs. Some of them have come back. We're trying to find out how many people are now living on farms and how many houses are occupied.

DL Do you (the farm operator) live on the farm you operate? Yes () No ()

D2. IF "NO": Do you live within the corporate limits of
a town or city? Yes () No ()

D3. Do you live on another farm? Yes () No ()

D4. IF "NO": (Lives on No farm)
Do you live in: (CHECK ONE)

CODE

1

A private dwelling house or apartment? ()

19

Other housing, such as a trailer camp,
hotel, dormitory, rooming house with
10 or more rented rooms, institution,
camp, school, or vessel? ()

D5. Do you own the place where you live?

☐ Yes () ☐ No ()

13

D6. IF "NO": What is the
 17 monthly rent on
 this place? \$ _____

17

77. How many people were living in your household on January 1, 1947, including yourself? Please include persons quartered in a barn or bunkhouse who get their meals at the operator's house. Total number

Total number

De. What was the name, relationship to the head of the household, sex, color, age, highest grade of school completed, marital status, and veteran status of each of these people, including yourself? Did each of these people live in the household on Jan. 1, 1946?

[illegible]

* Grade - E₁ to E₈; High - H₁ to H₈; College - C₁ to C₈; None

AGE	NUMBER
Males Under 14	
Males 14-64	
Males 65 -	
Females Under 14	
Females 14-64	
Females 65 -	
Children Under 5	
Women 20-44	

Yes () No ()

18b

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

D 11. Are there any other occupied dwelling houses on this farm? Yes () No ()

Number

D 13. Of these, how many were: boys under
14 years old?

Men and boys 14 to 64 years old?

CODE

1.

Men 65 years old and over?

Girls under 14 years old?

Women and girls from 14 to 64 years old?

2.

Women 65 years old and over?

D 14. Is there any person in this household who operates a farm? YES or NO

U 15. IF "NO": Is there any person in this household whose principal occupation during 1946 was farm work? YES, NO, or DON'T KNOW

Since the well being of farm people depends in a large measure on their income, the value of farm products sold is of major interest. Information about farm income is needed in relating value of farm products sold to size of farm, tenure of the farm operator, number of people living on the farm and a number of other related factors.

[illegible]

To begin with, what was the value of:

11. Corn sold during 1946, not including sweetcorn or popcorn?

12. Wheat?

13. Other grain, including popcorn and sweet-corn seed?

14. Hay, straw, silage, stover, beet pulp, pea vines, or other roughage?

15. Tobacco?

18 Cotton and cottonseed?

17. A Soybeans?

B. Peanuts?

C. Dry beans?

D. Dry peas?

18. Potatoes	()	Broom corn	()
Sweet Potatoes	()	Hemp	()
Sugar cane	()	Rops	()
Sugarbeets	()	Flaxseed	()
Sweet Sorghum		Grass and other	
for sirup	()	Isugme seed	()
		Other field crops	()

CHECK THOSE SOLD	CODE
1	
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99	
100	

19. Truck crops and canning crops such as sweetcorn, tomatoes, and green peas? Do not include potatoes, sweet potatoes and berries.

I 10. Apples?

III. Citrus?

112. Berries of any sort?

SHOW AMOUNT BY KINDS

(Kind)

(Kind)

Berries Cont'd.

		Value of Sales During 1946		
		Operator's Share	Landlord's Share	Total
		D o l l a r s		
<hr/>				
(Kind)				
113. Other fruit and tree nuts?				
SHOW AMOUNT BY KINDS				
<hr/>				
(Kind)				
<hr/>				
(Kind)				
<hr/>				
(Kind)				
114. Nursery and greenhouse products and sod?				
115. Forest products, such as timber, lumber and naval stores?				
		CODE		
ASK ALL LIVESTOCK ITEMS.				
116. What was the value of any calves--cows--fat cattle--feeder cattle--or other cattle sold during 1946?				
117. How much did you get for lambs,				
118. All other sheep?				
		CODE		
119. How much did you receive for: A. Butcher hogs? B. Breeding hogs? C. Feeder Hogs?				
		CODE		
120. How much did you get for: A. Old hens? B. Broilers or fryers? C. Baby chicks? D. Other chickens?				
		CODE		
E. Other poultry				
121. Other livestock, such as horses, mules, colts, goats, rabbits, etc?				
122. How much did you receive during 1946 for Dairy Subsidy Payments?				
123. How much did you get for: A. Whole milk? B. Cream? C. Butter? D. Other Dairy products?				
		CODE		

	Value of Sales During 1946		
	Operator's Share	Landlord's Share	Total
I 24. Eggs?		D o l l a r s	
I 25. Wool?			
I 26. Other livestock products, such as mohair, hides, pelts, and honey?			
CODE			
I 27. How much did you receive during 1946 from Government Agricultural Payments? Do not include Dairy Subsidy Payments.			
I 28. How much money did you or members of your family receive for doing custom work for others such as plowing, hauling, combin- ing grains, or baling hay?			
I 29. Did you have any other farm income during 1946? Yes() No()			
I 30. If "YES": What was it from? _____			
and how much? (Dollars)			
CODE			
CODE			
CODE			

I'd like to ask a few questions about your farm expenses in 1948 so that more accurate information may be available on the expense of running a farm. You know a lot of people think there is no expense connected with farming. We have a few questions about your costs including those that haven't been paid yet.

Expenses During 1948

CODE

CODE

TOTALS TO BE ENTERED
BELOW IN STATE OFFICE.

J 19. Containers, such as crates, baskets, boxes, bags, or barrels?

J20. Hardware such as nails, staples, hand tools, hinges, fencing or field tile, and harness, saddles, rope, fly nets and horse blankets?

J22. How much did you pay out for electricity for both farm and home?

A. Cars?
B. Trucks?
C. Tractors?
D. Other farm machinery?

A. Core: License _____ Insurance _____

B. Trucks: License _____ Insurance _____

C. Tractor: License Insurance _____

D. Trailers: License Insurance

J25. How much did you pay during 1948 for:

A. Gasoline for all purposes and other motor fuels?

B. Lubricating Oil and Grease, including car lubrication?

J26 How much did you pay for:

A. Tires for your car?

B. A battery for your car?

C. Repairs to the car, such as relining brakes, new spark plugs, motor tune, or tire repairs or retreading?

D. Other automobiles operating expenses, such as anti-freeze, tolls, and parking

J27. IF HE HAS A TRUCK: How much did you pay for:

A. Tires for your truck?

B. A battery for the truck?

C. Repairs to the truck?

D. Other operating expenses of the truck?

Expenses During 1946		
Operator's Share	Landlord's Share	Total
	D o l l e r s	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000	
	\$00000 X	

J 28. IF HE HAS A TRACTOR: How much did you pay for:

- A. Tires for your tractor?
- B. A battery for the tractor?
- C. Repairs to the tractor?
- D. Other operating expenses of the tractor?

J 29. How much did you pay for:

A. Tires for other farm machinery,
including trailers?

8. Repairs to other farm machinery,
including new plow shares or
points?

IF OPERATOR LIVES ON THIS FARM

J 30. How much was spent for repairing and painting your house?

J 31. Repairing and painting other dwellings on this farm?

CODE

J 32. Repairing and painting other buildings?

IF OPERATOR LIVES ON THIS FARM

J 33. How much was spent during 1946 for a new house for you or for additions and new installations to your house?

J 34. How much was spent during 1946 for the construction of other new dwellings on this farm or for additions and new installations to other dwellings?

CODE

J 35. How much money was spent during 1946 for other new buildings on this farm or in adding to or improving other buildings?

J 36. How much did you pay for 1946 personal property or real estate taxes?

J 37. Did you pay any insurance premium on your farm buildings, machinery, live-stock or crops during 1946? If so, what was the total amount paid?

J 38. How much interest did you pay during

1946 on: A. Livestock Loans?

B. Machinery Loans?

C. Crop loans?

D. Other short-time Loans?

CODE

[illegible]

ASK ONLY OF OWNERS AND PART OWNERS:

J 39. Is there a real estate mortgage or a sales contract against your farm?
Yes () No ()

J 40. IF "YES": What was the unpaid balance on such debt:
A. On January 1, 1946?
B. On January 1, 1947?

J 41. What was the interest rate on this debt? %

CODE

ASK ALL FARMERS:

J 42. Did you have any other farm expenses?
Yes () No ()

J 43. IF "YES": What were they for?

And how much? Dollars

K. Family Living Expenses

I realize that family living expenses are made up of dozens or even hundreds of small individual expenditures. I won't take your time to ask any detailed questions on such family living expense, but an estimate in round numbers of how much your family paid out in cash during 1946 for each of the following broad classes of items would be appreciated. If it's easier for you to group several classes of items together, that will be quite all right. For instance, maybe you bought food and household supplies from the same stores and would like to report purchases of these two classes of items together. If it's easier to think of some of these expenditure in terms of dollars per week or per month, we'll work out a yearly total from weekly or monthly averages.

- K 1. First, how much did you spend in 1946 for food and beverages purchased in stores for use at home and such minor household supplies as kerosene, soap, lye, matches, and brooms? Food includes groceries, meat, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, and baked goods. \$ _____
- K 2. How much did you and members of your family spend for meals, snacks, and beverages away from home? \$ _____
- K 3. How much did you spend for coal, fuel oil for heating, wood, ice and gas bill? \$ _____

Expenses During 1946		
Operator's Share	Landlord's Share	Total
D o l l a r s		
	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
	XXXXXX	XXXXXX

- K 4. How much did you spend for domestic help, laundry and cleaning bills, telephone, stationery, and postage? \$ _____
- K 5. Total food and household running expenses? (Items 1, 2, 3, and 4) \$ _____
- K 6. Clothing, including jewelry, dressmaking costs, and shoe repair? \$ _____
- K 7. Furniture and furnishings for the house; that is, all kinds of furniture; equipment like stoves, refrigerators, and washing machines; glass and chinaware and cooking utensils; household linens, bedding, curtains and things like that? \$ _____
- K 8. Doctor, dentist, nursing, and hospital bills; eye glasses, medicines and drugs; and hospitalization insurance premiums. \$ _____
- K 9. Haircuts, beauty parlor services, cosmetics, toothpaste, and things like that? \$ _____
- K 10. Life and accident insurance premiums? \$ _____
- K 11. Newspapers, magazines and books? \$ _____
- K 12. Educational expenses, including tuition, fees, and the living expenses of family members away at school? \$ _____
- K 13. Toys, movies, other amusements, club dues, pets, musical instruments, tobacco, gifts to people outside the family, and travel other than automobile costs? \$ _____
- K 14. Contributions to church and organized charities? \$ _____
- K 15. Did you or your family have any other living expenses during 1946? Yes () No ()
- K 16. IF "YES": What for, and what was the amount?
Kind _____ \$ _____
Kind _____ \$ _____
- K 17. Let's see now, the total of these estimates of yours on family expenses is \$ _____. Does that sound about right? Yes () No ()
- K 18. IF "NO": About how large should the total be? \$ _____
- K 19. How much did you and members of your family pay during 1946 for state and Federal income Taxes? \$ _____

THIS SECTION WAS PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS, AND ANSWERS WILL BE ANALYZED IN COOPERATION WITH THAT BUREAU.

L. Other income of Members of Household

We have a pretty fair picture of your income from this farm last year. However, in many parts of the country, farm families get some income from such other sources as a job in a factory, or royalties from oil. Obviously, unless such other income of a family is known, adequate conclusions cannot be drawn in regard to the total incomes of farm families on the average. Many people have different ideas as to how much income farm families have and the Dept. of Agriculture is trying to get at the real facts. In addition, many households (yours among them) contain persons who are not members of the farm operator's family, such as a hired man or a roomer. In order to combine the results of this survey with those of another survey being conducted by the Census among families which don't contain farm operators, we need to know the income of each person living in a farm operator's household.

First of all, I'd like to ask you a few questions about any income which you may have had during 1946 from sources other than this farm.

L-1. IF DO ANSWERED "11" OR "AF": For how many months during 1946 were you a member of the armed forces?

28

Months _____

L-2. Including the operation of this farm and any other civilian work for pay or profit, could you say that during 1946 you worked full time or part time?

30

FULL
PART
NONE

L-3. Now, excluding the operation of this farm did you do any civilian work during 1946 for pay or profit?

Yes () No ()

L-4. IF YES: What were your earnings, before deductions, from civilian wages or salaries?

31

\$ _____

L-5. IF ANY: How many different companies or individual employers did you work for?

32

Number _____

L-6. IF YES: Were you in business, other than farming, for yourself or did you practice a profession?

Yes () No ()

L-7. IF "YES": What were your total money receipts?

33

\$ _____

L-8. What was your net income after expenses, including profits left in the business?

34

\$ _____

L-9. Did you operate some other farm or ranch?

Yes () No ()

L-10. IF "YES": What were your total gross receipts from that farm?

35

\$ _____

L-11.
36

What was your net income from that farm, after expenses?

\$ _____

L-12.
37a

From what kind of work did you receive the most money in 1946? (FOR EXAMPLE, FARMER, FARM LABORER, MUSIC TEACHER, CARPENTER)

L-13.
37b

From what kind of business did you receive the most money in 1946? (FOR EXAMPLE, FARM, PUBLIC SCHOOL, WOODEN FURNITURE FACTORY)

L-14.
37c

Were you working for yourself, for a private employer, including a corporation, or for a branch of the government (Federal, State, City, county, school district, etc.)

YOURSELF ()
PRIVATE EMPLOYER ()
GOVERNMENT ()

L-15. Did you receive any pay from the armed forces during 1946? Yes () No ()

L-16. IF "YES": How much pay and allowances, excluding dependency allotments, did you receive?

38

\$ _____

How much did you receive from each of the following sources?

39

L-17. Net rents and royalties from farm or city property?

\$ _____

40

L-18. Net income from roomers and boarders?

\$ _____

41

L-19. Interest, cash dividends, and income from estates and trusts?

\$ _____

42

L-20. Dependency allotments, also contributions from members of the armed forces not living in this household?

\$ _____

43

L-21. Veterans payments such as mastering out pay, service readjustment allowances, educational benefits, bonuses, and disability and other pensions?

\$ _____

44

L-22. Social security, unemployment compensation, and non-veterans Federal, State, and local pensions and assistance?

\$ _____

45

L-23. Contributions for support from persons outside the family, alimony, and insurance benefits?

\$ _____

45

L-24. Any other sources?

SPECIFY _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

45

Yes ()

No ()

Yen ()

No ()

L-27.

47

L-2d. COPY NAMES FROM SECTION D8 AND ASK ABOUT EACH, OMITTING OPERATOR.
Did he, (she) receive any cash income from either farm or non-farm sources during 1946?

Line	Name	Cash Income	
		Yes	No
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

LINE NUMBER (FROM 128)
FIRST NAME

L-29. IF DB ANSWERED "II" OR "AF":

24 For how many months during 1944
was he a member of the armed
forces?

months

L-30. Did he do civilian work for pay or profit full-time, part-time, or not at all? FULL, PART, NONE

IF "FULL" OR "PART"

1-31. What were his earnings, before deductions, from civilian wages or salaries?

31

[illegible]

32

L-33. Was he in a business, other than farming, for himself or did he practice a profession? (YES OR NO)

1-34. IF "YES": What were
his total
money
receipts?

1-35.

34

What was his net income after expenses, including profits left in the business?

1-36. Did he operate a farm or ranch?
(YES OR NO)

L-37. IF "YES": What were his total, gross receipts from that farm?

L-38. 38 What was his net income from the farm, after expenses?

1-39. From what kind of work did he (she) receive the most money in 1946? (FOR EXAMPLE, FARMER, FARM LABORER, MUSIC TEACHER, CARPENTER)

L-40. From what kind of business did he
 (she) receive the most money in
 1946? (FOR EXAMPLE, FARM, PUBLIC
 SCHOOL, WOODEN FURNITURE FACTORY)

L-41. Was he working for himself, (O), for a private employer, including corporations, (P), or for a branch of the government (Federal, State, City, county, school district, etc.) (G)

6	6	4	6
6	6	6	4
6	6	6	6
6	6	6	6

L-42. Did he, (she) receive any pay from the armed forces during 1946? YES OR NO

L-43. IF "YES": How much pay and allowances, excluding dependency allotments, did he (she) receive?

39 L-44. Net Rents and royalties from farm or city property?

49 L-45. Net income from roomers and boarders?

41 L-46. Interest, cash dividends, and income from estates and trusts?

42 L-47. Dependency allotments; also contribu-
tions from members of the armed forces
not living in this household?

43 L-48. Veterans payments such as mustering out pay, service readjustment allowances, educational benefits, bonuses, and disability and other pensions?

44 L-49. Social security, unemployment compensation, and non-veterans Federal, State, and local pensions and assistance?

45 L-50. Contributions for support from persons outside the family, alimony, and insurance benefits?

45 1-51. Any other anurces?

SPECIFY _____

[illegible]

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY ABOUT PERSONS WHO
HAD \$250 OR MORE INCOME. DO NOT ASK THEM OF THE HEAD
OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HIS WIFE OR PERSONS NOT RELATED
TO THEM.

L-52. Did he (she) keep his (her) income
 46 separate from that of the head of the
 household? YES OR NO.

L-53. IF "YES": Was he (she) mainly
self-supporting?
YES OR NO

L-54.

47

What proportion of
his (her) income was
paid over to the
head of the household
(ON THE HEAD'S WIFE)
for living expenses?

[illegible]

M. Operators Dwelling Facilities

During the war the condition of many farm houses deteriorated because of shortage of materials and labor. Coupled with a growing need for such materials is a demand for increased modernization of farm houses. To be prepared for this demand information is needed on the condition and size of farm houses and the number equipped with certain improvements.

M-1. Does the house where you live require major structural repairs?

Yes () No ()

M-2. How many rooms are there in the dwelling unit where you live?

Number _____

M-3. Is there running water from a faucet in the dwelling unit where you live?

Yes () No ()

M-4. Is the dwelling unit where you live equipped with a bathtub or shower bath?

Yes () No ()

APPENDIX B. Schedule used in survey B

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
in cooperation with
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS
Washington 25, D. C.

FARM FAMILY LIVING IN ILLINOIS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Agent _____
2. County _____
3. Sample segment no. _____
4. Assignment no. _____
5. Assignment no.(s) of other schedule (s) from
this family _____
6. Farm no. from farm identification sheet _____
7. Months operated this farm in 1946 _____
(If less than 12)
8. Months operated another farm in 1946 _____
9. Location of other farm _____
10. Location of residence at end of 1946: a. On a farm _____; elsewhere _____
b. In segment: Yes _____ No _____
11. Total acres operated at end of 1946 (farmed or in pasture, orchards, or woods):
a. Owned: _____ acres
b. Rented from someone else: _____ acres
(If there is an entry in 10b)
12. Was cash rent paid? Yes _____ No _____
13. Did landlord receive a share of crops or livestock? Yes _____ No _____
14. Relationship of head of household or wife to landlord _____
15. Total acres managed for others on salary basis: _____ acres
16. Total acres owned and rented to someone else: _____ acres
17. Was farm operated in partnership with another family or person in 1946? Yes _____ No _____
(If Yes)
18. Did other family or person live on the farm? Yes _____ No _____
19. Assignment number(s) of schedule(s) of partners _____
20. Tenure of residence at end of 1946 if separate from the farm: Owned _____ rented _____
21. Color: White _____ Negro _____ other _____

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C. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD DURING 1946

Members of:		Family members (Give relationship to head of family)	Sex	Age	Status	Number of weeks in family:		Veteran status		Income		Room or board paid	Number of payments--total for year				
(Check)	Married					Single	War II	World War I	Rate	None if	Per month						
Pri-Second-family																	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	1													\$			\$
	2																
	3																
	4																
	5																
	6																
	7																
	8																
	9																
	10																

C. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD DURING 1946

Status	Approximate age	Weeks in household	Number of meals per week	Total cash receipts	In household December 31, 1946 (Check if Yes)	Had frequent personal use of family car (Check if Yes)	Veteran status	
							War II (Check if Yes)	Months in service in 1946
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)

B 11. Total receipts from family members for board and room. For each line entry, (o) x (q) + (r). Enter sum of all line entries.

\$ _____

C 5. Total receipts from other members of household

Total of column (e) _____

to which this schedule applies.)

12. Amount of war bonds included in (g).....	\$	_____
13. Other war bonds and stamps bought in 1946.....	\$	_____
14. War bonds cashed in 1946.....	\$	_____
15. Net change in war bonds (12 + 13 - 14)	\$	_____
16. Income tax paid directly in 1946.....	\$	_____
17. Income tax refunds received in 1946.....	\$	_____
18. Net income tax payments (11f + 16 - 17)	\$	_____

on schedule)

E. FARM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

members. Include also the value of products exchanged for other products.)

Item (a)	Receipts (b)	Item (a)	Receipts (b)
<u>Crops (Include crops under government loan)</u>		<u>Other</u>	
1. Corn.....	\$ _____	20. Government payments (AAA, soil conservation, dairy production, etc.).....	\$ _____
2. Oats.....	_____	21. Work using farm equipment.....	_____
3. Wheat, barley, rye and other small grains.....	_____	22. Farm real estate sold	
4. Soy beans, cowpeas, and other legumes.....	_____	a. Sale price \$ _____	
5. Alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, and other hay.....	_____	b. Cash received (down payment and instalments paid in 1945).	_____
6. Sorghums.....	_____	c. Mortgage paid off \$ _____	
7. Broomcorn.....	_____	d. Mortgages, notes, etc. accepted \$ _____	
8. Popcorn.....	_____	23. Farm equipment sold	
9. Vegetables.....	_____	a. Sale price \$ _____	
10. Fruit.....	_____	b. Cash received (down payment and instalments paid in 1946).	_____
11. Timber or cordwood.....	_____	c. Notes, etc. accepted \$ _____	
12. Other.....	_____	24. Mortgages placed or increased on farm property.....	_____
<u>Livestock and livestock products</u>		25. Loans obtained for farm business...	_____
13. Dairy products.....	_____	26. Total gross receipts (1 thru 25).....	\$ _____
14. Eggs.....	_____		
15. Poultry.....	_____		
16. Pigs and hogs.....	_____		
17. Sheep and lambs.....	_____		
18. Cattle.....	_____		
19. Other livestock and livestock products (wool, horses, mules, goats, bees, honey).....	_____		

F. FARM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

II. Farm disbursements

Item (a)	Expense (b)	Item (a)	Expense (b)
27. Cash rent for land and buildings...	\$	52. Farm land and buildings bought	
28. Wages to hired farm labor		a. Purchase price..... \$	
a. Family members other than operator.....		b. Amount paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946)....	\$
b. Others (not family members)....		c. Mortgage or other debt assumed..... \$	
29. Custom work (threshing, combining, plowing, etc.).....		53. New buildings and fences, additions and improvements to existing ones (excluding operator's house)	
30. Hire of farm machinery.....		a. Total cost \$	
31. Feeder cattle.....		b. Cash paid (down payments and instalments paid in 1946)....	
32. Feeder hogs.....		c. Balance due at end of 1946 \$	
33. Feeder sheep or lambs.....		54. Repairs, replacements and painting farm buildings, fences (excluding operator's house).....	
34. Other livestock (dairy and beef cows, bulls, work stock, etc.)....		55. Mortgage principal payments on farm.....	
35. Chicks, poult, other live poultry.		56. Interest and refinancing charges on farm mortgages.....	
36. Feed grains (corn, oats, barley, sorghums, etc.).....		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>If family cannot report payments of principal and interest separately, enter total in 56 and fill the following:</p> <p>a. Amount of regular payment \$</p> <p>b. Frequency of payments: monthly <u> </u> semi-monthly <u> </u> quarterly <u> </u> annually <u> </u></p> <p>c. Total number of payments that have been made up to end of 1946 <u> </u></p> <p>d. Original amount of mortgage \$</p> <p>e. Term of years for which mortgage runs <u> </u></p> <p>f. Interest rate <u> </u> percent</p> <p>g. Did payments include taxes and insurance? Yes <u> </u> No <u> </u> If Yes, amount \$ <u> </u></p> <p>h. Total amount paid above regular payments \$ <u> </u></p> </div>	
37. Prepared dairy, poultry, and hog feeds, including tankage and fish meal.....			
38. Salt, minerals and tonics.....			
39. Hay, straw, and other roughage....			
40. Veterinary expenses and medicines (including vaccination, blood tests, etc.).....			
41. Breeding fees.....			
42. Fertilizer and liming materials....			
43. Seeds (seed corn, seed potatoes, garden seed, bulbs, plants such as tomato plants, and trees).....			
44. Baling wire, twine.....			
45. Spray material for livestock, orchards or field crops, dips, hog oil, weed killers and dusting materials.....			
46. Containers (crates, baskets, boxes, bags, barrels, etc.).....			
47. Hardware (nails, staples, hand tools, hinges, fencing, field tile, harness, rope, fly nets, horse blankets, saddles, etc.)....			
48. Drainage.....			
49. Well or cistern repair or replacement.....			
50. New wells or cisterns.....			
51. Water rent.....			

E. FARM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

II. Farm disbursements (cont'd)

Item (a)	Expense (b)	Item (a)	Expense (b)
57. Insurance (buildings, machinery, livestock, and crops).....	\$	69. Gasoline	
58. Principal payments on loans for farm business.....		a. Cars.....	\$
59. Interest on		b. Trucks, tractors, other farm machinery.....	
a. Livestock loans.....		70. Other tractor fuel.....	
b. Machinery loans.....		71. Lubricating oil	
c. Crop loans.....		a. Cars.....	
d. Other short-time loans.....		b. Trucks, tractors, other farm machinery.....	
60. Personal property taxes, farm real estate taxes.....		72. Grease (including car lubrication).	
61. Storage, freight charges.....		73. Tires, tubes	
62. Farm association dues.....		a. Cars.....	
63. Technical publications.....		b. Trucks, tractors, other farm machinery.....	
64. Other (excluding expenses on cars, trucks, tractors or other machinery).....		74. Repairs	
65. Cars bought		a. Cars.....	
a. Purchase price \$		b. Trucks, tractors, other farm machinery.....	
b. Trade-in allowance \$		75. Other expenses	
c. Amount paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946)....		a. Cars.....	
d. Amount owing at end of 1946 \$		b. Trucks, tractors, other farm machinery.....	
66. Trucks, tractors, other machinery bought		76. Advance payments made in 1946 on cars, trucks, tractors and other machinery not received in 1946....	
a. Purchase price \$		77. Instalment payments made in 1946 on cars, trucks, tractors, and other machinery bought prior to 1946.....	
b. Trade-in allowance \$		78. Amounts paid in 1946 on operating expenses of previous years.....	
c. Amount paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946)....		79. Total (27 thru 78).....	\$
d. Amount owing at end of 1946 \$		80. Amount owed on 1946 farm operating expenses at end of 1946.....	
67. Licenses		81. Net farm disbursements (79-80)	\$
a. Cars.....			
b. Trucks.....			
68. Insurance			
a. Cars.....			
b. Trucks.....			

E. FARM RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (cont'd)

11. Farm disbursements (cont'd)

82. Proportion of car or truck used for:	Car use	Truck use
(a)	(b)	(c)
a. Family purposes: Shopping, visiting, church, school, meetings, pleasure trips, vacations.....	percent	percent
b. Driving to and from employment.....	percent	percent
c. Farm and other operated business.....	percent	percent
[a, b and c must total 100 percent for (b) and (c) separately]		

F. INVENTORY

Operator's share of crops
(Not under Government loan)

Item	On hand	On hand
(a)	1/1/46	12/31/46
(b)	(c)	
1. Corn (bushels).....		
2. Oats (bushels).....		
3. Other grains (bushels).....		
4. Hay (tons).....		
5. Other crops.....		

Livestock

(Give numbers of each)

Item	On hand	On hand	Share
(a)	1/1/46	12/31/46	owned by
(b)	(c)	(d)	someone else
6. Fattening steers and heifers.....			
7. All other cattle and calves.....			
8. Hogs and pigs.....			
9. Sheep and lambs.....			
10. Hens, pullets, fryers, broilers..			
11. Other poultry.....			
12. Horses and mules.....			

G. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, NONFARM BUSINESS ENGAGED IN BY MEMBERS OF FAMILY
(While members of the family unit being scheduled)

Item	Receipt or disbursement
(a)	(b)
Household crafts (Family member number _____)	
1. Gross income from sale of quilting, crocheting, sewing, canned goods, cakes, etc., or from dressmaking, laundering, etc.	\$ _____
2. Cash expenses incurred.....	_____
Other business or profession (Type _____; Family member number _____)	
Receipts	
3. Sale of real estate used in this business	
a. Sale price..... \$ _____	
b. Mortgage paid off..... \$ _____	
c. Cash received (down payment and instalments received in 1946).....	_____
d. Mortgage, notes, etc. taken..... \$ _____	
4. Sale of major equipment	
a. Sale price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash received (down payment and instalments received in 1946).....	_____
c. Balance due at end of 1946..... \$ _____	
5. Gross receipts from operation.....	_____
6. Total receipts (3 thru 5).....	\$ _____
Disbursements	
7. Rent.....	_____
8. Taxes, interest, insurance.....	_____
9. Principal payments on mortgage and business loans.....	_____
10. Purchase of real estate for this business	
a. Purchase price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946).....	_____
c. Mortgages, notes, etc. given..... \$ _____	
11. Purchase of major equipment	
a. Purchase price..... \$ _____	
b. Cash paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946).....	_____
c. Balance due at end of 1946..... \$ _____	
12. Materials, stocks.....	_____
13. Labor.....	_____
14. Fuel, light, telephone, etc.	_____
15. Repairs.....	_____
16. Other.....	_____
17. Amounts paid in 1945 on operating expenses of previous years.....	_____
18. Total (7 thru 17).....	\$ _____
19. Amounts owed on 1946 operating expenses at end of 1946.....	_____
20. Net operating expenses (18-19).....	\$ _____
Alternative operation figure on other business or profession (Net if detail is not available)	
21. Profits taken out of business.....	\$ _____
22. Profits left in business or business loss.....	_____
23. Investments or disinvestments in this business other than profits left in...	_____
24. Net operation (21 + 22 + 23).....	\$ _____

H. OTHER CASH RECEIPTS

(Include only income received while recipient was in the family unit to which this schedule applies)

Item (a)	Head (b)	Other members Family member number (c)		Receipts (d)
1. Dependency allotments.....	\$			\$
2. Other contributions for support from persons not in the family.....				
3. Veterans' payments and pensions.....				
4. Direct cash relief payments and vouchers (including Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind).....				
5. Other pensions (including Social Security payments and other retirement benefits; unemployment compensation).....				
6. Rent from real estate (including farm real estate)				
a. Gross rent.....\$				
b. Current expenses (including taxes and repairs but not including improvements or additions).....\$				
c. Net rent (a-b).....				
7. Real estate sold (other than farm or operated business)				
a. Sale price.....\$				
b. Cash received (down payment and installments paid in 1946).....				
c. Mortgage paid off.....\$				
d. Mortgages, etc., accepted.....\$				
8. Periodic payments received from insurance, annuities, trust funds....				
9. Lump sum payments received from insurance				
a. Life.....				
b. Other.....				
10. Principal payments received on mortgage, notes and other loans.....				
11. Proceeds from the sale of personal property.....				
12. Inheritances and gifts received in 1946 in cash or received and converted into cash during 1946.....				
13. Money borrowed for family living.....				
14. Interest payments received from bonds, savings accounts, mortgages and loans.....				
15. Dividends from stocks and cooperatives.....				
16. Royalties from oil leases, minerals.....				
17. Net money income or loss from business owned but not operated by family member.....				
18. Other (excluding sales of stocks and bonds).....				
19. Total (1 thru 18).....	\$	xx		\$
<u>Securities</u>				
20. Stocks and bonds (not War Bonds) bought.....	\$			\$
21. Maturing bonds.....				
22. Stocks and bonds (not War Bonds) sold.....				
23. Net change in securities held (20 - 21 - 22 or from family).....	\$	xx		\$
<u>Value of inheritances and gifts received during 1946 not in cash and not converted to cash during the year</u>				
24. Property, War Bonds and other securities.....	\$			\$

I. FOOD EXPENDITURES

Item (a)		Expense for year (b)
Food at home: Bought for the household to be used at home or carried from home in packed meals. Include food bought with credit received as exchange for farm produce.		
1. Routine purchases		
a. Grocery store	e. Creamery	
b. General store	f. Milk delivery	
c. Rolling store	g. Drug store, ice cream parlor	
d. Farm (direct from farm, road stand, curb market)	h. Candy store, soda fountain	
	i. Mail order house, department store	\$ _____
2. Unusual expenditures not included above		
a. Sugar and other food for canning.....		_____
b. Meat, fruit, vegetables to put in locker; animals bought to slaughter.....		_____
c. Other bulk purchases.....		_____
d. Vitamin and mineral preparations.....		_____
<u>Board</u>		
3. Family members away at school.....		
4. Family members away at work.....		
5. Nonhousekeeping persons or families (meals per day 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____; paid: per week \$ _____ or per month \$ _____; number of periods _____).		
<u>Meals away from home</u>		
6. Meals and supplements to packed meals carried from home	Usual price per meal	No. meals per week
	(b)	(c)
a. At school.....	\$ _____	
	\$ _____	
b. At work.....	\$ _____	
	\$ _____	
7. Meals while traveling or on vacation.....		
8. Other meals eaten away.....		
<u>Snacks and drinks away from home</u>		
9. Ice cream, candy, gum, peanuts, popcorn.....		
10. Hot dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, etc. (not regular meals).....		
11. Bottled drinks, beer and similar drinks.....		
12. Amounts paid in 1946 on grocery bills for previous years.....		
13. Total (1 thru 12).....		\$ _____
14. Amounts owing on 1946 food and grocery bills at end of year.....		
15. Net food expenditure (13-14).....		\$ _____

J. FOOD PRODUCED AND WILD FRUITS AND GAME SECURED IN 1946 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
(Do not include food bought or food received as gift or pay in items 1 thru 58)

Item (a)	Quantity (b)	Unit (c)
<u>Meat and livestock products</u>		
1. Pork, including lard (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
2. Chickens: Fryers (Number _____; average dressed weight _____ lb.).....	_____	lb.
3. Other (Number _____; average dressed weight _____ lb.).....	_____	lb.
4. Turkeys (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
5. Ducks _____, geese _____ (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
6. Other poultry _____ (dressed weight)...	_____	lb.
7. Veal _____, beef _____ (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
8. Lamb _____, mutton _____, goat _____ (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
9. Rabbits (dressed weight).....	_____	lb.
10. Game _____ (dressed weight)...	_____	lb.
11. Fish (dressed weight _____; live weight _____).....	_____	lb.
12. Eggs: Number per week _____	_____	doz.
Winter _____ Spring _____ Summer _____ Fall _____	_____	
13. Whole milk: Quarts per day _____	_____	qt.
Winter _____ Spring _____ Summer _____ Fall _____	_____	
a. Does this quantity of whole milk include milk used to make butter, cream, and cheese? Yes _____ No _____	_____	
b. If No:	_____	
(1) Quantity made for use for household	_____	
(a) Butter.....	_____	lb.
(b) Cream.....	_____	qt.
(c) Cheese.....	_____	lb.
(2) Quantity of skim and buttermilk resulting from these products used by household	_____	
(a) Skim milk.....	_____	qt.
(b) Buttermilk.....	_____	qt.
<u>Potatoes and nuts</u>		
14. Irish potatoes.....	_____	_____
15. Sweetpotatoes.....	_____	_____
16. Nuts.....	_____	_____
<u>Sugar products</u>		
17. Sirup: Maple.....	_____	_____
18. Other _____	_____	_____
19. Sorghum.....	_____	_____
20. Honey.....	_____	_____
<u>Grain products</u>		
21. Corn meal.....	_____	_____
22. Flour.....	_____	_____
23. Cereal.....	_____	_____
24. Popcorn.....	_____	_____

J. FOOD PRODUCED AND WILD FRUITS AND GAME SECURED IN 1946 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE (cont'd)

Item (a)	Stored or used fresh		Processed						
	Quantity (b)	Unit (c)	Canned or brined (In- clude juices)		Frozen		Dried		
			Quantity (d)	Unit (e)	Quantity (f)	Unit (g)	Quantity (h)	Unit (i)	
<u>Vegetables</u>									
25. Sweetcorn.....									
26. Tomatoes.....									
27. Peas.....									
28. Beans: Green <u> </u> wax <u> </u> snap <u> </u>									
soy <u> </u> lima <u> </u>									
other <u> </u>									

J. FOOD PRODUCED AND WILD FRUITS AND GAME SECURED IN 1946 FOR HOUSEHOLD USE (cont'd)

Item (a)	Stored or used fresh		Processed							
			Canned or brined (in- clude juices)		Made into jams, jellies preserves		Frozen		Dried	
	Quantity (b)	Unit (c)	Quantity (d)	Unit (e)	Quantity (f)	Unit (g)	Quantity (h)	Unit (i)	Quantity (j)	Unit (k)
Fruits										
45. Apples.....										
46. Peaches.....										
47. Pears.....										
48. Plums, prunes.....										
49. Cherries.....										
50. Grapes.....										
51. Rhubarb.....										
52. Berries.....										
53. Cranberries.....										
54. Other fruit										
55. Fruit mixtures not included above										
Melons										
56. Watermelons.....										
57. Cantaloup, other										

58. Of the quantities of food listed in Section J as produced or secured from wild sources for household use	Food	Quantity	Unit
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a. Was any given to relatives, friends, hired help, schools, or organizations?.....			
b. Was any fed to pigs, poultry, pets or other animals?.....			
c. Was any lost through spoilage?.....			

Food received without direct expenditure

59. Number of meals received without charge while at work..... meals
60. Number of meals received as gift or relief..... meals
61. Value of other food received as gift, pay, or relief..... \$

K. DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSING AND FACILITIES
(Dwelling unit occupied at end of 1946)
(To be filled for primary schedules only)

- a. Number of rooms _____ b. Number of bedrooms _____
(Do not count closets, baths, halls used only as passage or storage space, screened porches, or breakfast nooks not separated from the kitchen by a complete wall.)
- Water supply and plumbing**
Kitchen
a. Sink with drain.....
b. Hot and cold running water.....
c. Cold running water only.....
d. Hand pump only.....
e. No indoor water supply.....
f. No water on place.....
g. (If none) How far do you have
to go to get it? _____
h. Automatic hot water heater;
gas, electric or kerosene.....
Bathroom
a. No bathroom.....
j. Tub or shower.....
k. Hot and cold running water.....
l. Cold running water only.....
m. No indoor water supply.....
n. Indoor flush toilet.....
o. Flush toilet and lavatory in
addition to bathroom.....
- Heating**
a. Central furnace.....
- Value of house**
a. Family's estimate of replacement value of their dwelling..... \$
b. Agent's estimate of replacement value of the dwelling..... \$
- Age of house** (Original structure)..... years
- Housing received without direct expense** (Make no entries for farm home)
a. Value of housing received by entire family without expense..... \$
b. Value of housing received by individual members without expense..... \$
- Cooking fuel**
a. Electricity or gas.....
b. Kerosene or gasoline.....
c. Wood or coal.....
d. Corncocks.....
- Refrigeration**
a. Mechanical.....
b. Ice refrigerator.....
- Other facilities**
a. Power washing machine.....
b. Self-heating iron.....
c. Ironer.....
d. Sewing machine.....
e. Pressure cooker.....
f. Home freezer locker.....
g. Telephone.....
h. Radio: In use.....
out of repair.....

L. HOUSING EXPENDITURE

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Expenditure on house or houses occupied</u>	
1. Rent (if rented separately from the farm).....	\$
2. Taxes and interest (if paid separately from the farm).....	
3. Mortgage principal payments (if paid separately from the farm).....	
4. Insurance (if on house and furnishings only)	
(If separate costs cannot be obtained, enter check in a and b and give total in 4c)	
a. House.....	\$
b. Furnishings and equipment.....	
c. Total (a + b).....	
5. House purchased in 1946 for family occupancy	
a. Purchase price.....	\$
b. Cash paid (down payment and instalments paid in 1946).....	
c. Mortgage or other debt assumed.....	\$
6. House built in 1946 for family occupancy	
a. Total cost.....	\$
b. Cash paid (down payments and instalments paid in 1946).....	
c. Mortgage or other debt assumed.....	\$
7. Repairs and improvements made and paid for by family	
(If itemized cost cannot be obtained, enter check instead of amount and give total cost in 7o)	
a. Painting--interior and exterior--and paperhanging.....	\$
b. Roofing.....	
c. Repairs to plumbing.....	
d. Installation of plumbing.....	
e. Repairs to heating system.....	
f. Installation of heating system.....	
g. Repairs to wiring.....	
h. Installation of electricity.....	
i. Repairs to walls, foundations, porches, chimneys.....	
j. Insulation.....	
k. Storm windows, screens	
(1) Replacements.....	
(2) Additions.....	
l. Addition of rooms, porches.....	
m. Kitchen cupboards and other storage space added.....	
n. Other.....	
o. Total (a thru n).....	
8. Ground improvements.....	
<u>Other housing expense</u>	
9. Net expense for vacation home.....	
10. Lodging while traveling or on vacation.....	
11. Lodging while working away from home.....	
12. Lodging at school.....	
13. Amount paid in 1946 on housing expenses incurred prior to 1946.....	
14. Total (1 thru 13).....	\$
15. Amount owing at end of year on expenses incurred in 1946.....	
16. Net housing expenditure (14-15).....	\$

M. HOUSEHOLD OPERATION

Fuel, ice, utilities and service purchased

Item (a)	Quantity (b)	Unit (c)	Cost per unit (d)	Total cost including delivery (e)	Farm share (f)
1. Ice.....			\$	\$	
2. Coal.....					
3. Coke, briquettes.....					
4. Wood.....					
5. Kerosene (coal oil).....					
6. Gasoline (not for car or farm machinery).....					
7. Fuel oil (not for farm machinery).....					
8. Gas (including tank gas and carbide).....	xxx	xxx	xxx		
9. Electricity.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		
10. Operation of home electric plant.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		
11. Telephone, including long distance.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		
12. Rent of freezer locker.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
13. Bags and boxes for frozen food.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
14. Service charge on food for locker.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
15. Laundry sent out.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
16. Wages for household help					
a. Regular in house.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
b. Regular in yard or garden.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
c. Special.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
17. Uniforms and gifts for household help.....	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx
18. Total (1 thru 17).....	xxx	xxx	xxx	\$	xxx

Materials

Items (a)	Expense (b)
19. Toilet soap.....	\$
20. Laundry supplies: Household soap, soap powders, starch, blueing, bleaches, etc., lye for making soap.....	
21. Cleaning supplies: Scouring powder, steel wool, ammonia, soapless lather, etc...	
22. Polishes, etc.: Floor wax, furniture polish, silver polish.....	
23. Paper supplies: Toilet paper, paper napkins, paper towels, wax paper, etc.	
24. Fly spray, insect powder, disinfectants for household use only.....	
25. Potted plants and cut flowers for the house, flower seed, grass seed.....	
26. Greeting cards.....	
27. Other stationary, telegrams, postage, mailing cartons (not for farm or business use).....	
28. Miscellaneous: Matches, candles, lamp wicks, mouse traps, etc.	
29. Total (19 thru 28).....	\$

Fuel and ice received without charge

Source (a)	Item (b)	Quantity (c)	Unit (d)	Source (a)	Item (b)	Quantity (c)	Unit (d)
30. Farm furnished.....				31. Gift or pay.....			

N. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Kitchen equipment</u>	
1. Kitchen furniture: Tables, chairs, stools, cabinets.....	\$
2. Mechanical refrigerator.....	
3. Ice box, ice refrigerator.....	
4. Home freezer locker (construction costs if home built).....	
5. Cook stove and hot plates	
a. Electric.....	
b. Gas (including tank gas and carbide).....	
c. Other.....	
6. Electrical kitchen equipment (other than refrigerator and stove)....	
7. Pressure canner.....	
8. Canning equipment	
a. Lids and rubbers.....	
b. Fruit jars, cans, other.....	
9. Things used to take care of the milk--for home use only.....	
10. Other pots and pans.....	
11. Pressure sauce pans.....	
12. Kitchen crockery and glassware (including baby bottles).....	
13. Thermos bottles, lunch kits and baskets.....	
14. Paring knives, butcher knives, measuring spoons and the like.....	
15. Other kitchen equipment.....	
<u>Glassware, china and silverware</u>	
16. Glassware and dishes.....	
17. Flatware: Knives, forks, and spoons.....	
18. Salt and pepper shakers, tea pots and other serving pieces.....	
<u>Cleaning equipment</u>	
19. Vacuum cleaner.....	
20. Carpet sweeper.....	
21. Brooms, brushes, mops.....	
22. Pails, dust pane, other cleaning equipment.....	
<u>Laundry equipment</u>	
23. Washing machine.....	
24. Ironing machine.....	
25. Self-heating irons	
a. Electric.....	
b. Gasoline.....	
26. Washtubs, boards, wringers, boilers.....	
27. Ironing boards, covers, baskets, pins, poles, lines.....	

N. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Item (a)	Expense (b)
<u>Household linens and other textiles</u>	
28. Kitchen towels, dishcloths.....	\$
29. Hand towels, bath towels, washcloths, bath mats, shower curtains....	
30. Tablecloths, oil cloth, place mats, napkins, bridge sets.....	
31. Sheets, pillowcases, mattress pads and covers.....	
32. Bedspreads and couch covers.....	
33. Afghans, quilts, blankets.....	
34. Pillows: Bed and sofa.....	
35. Ready-made draperies, curtains, slip covers; materials, findings and labor for making.....	
<u>Furniture and floor coverings</u>	
36. Rugs, carpets, rug pads.....	
37. Linoleum, other non-textile floor coverings.....	
38. Living room suites.....	
39. Dining room suites.....	
40. Bedroom suites.....	
41. Beds, cots, cribs.....	
42. Mattresses, bedsprings.....	
43. Davenport, couches, studio couches.....	
44. Dressers, chests.....	
45. Sideboards, buffets, cabinets.....	
46. Desks, bookcases, bookshelves, tables.....	
47. Chairs, benches, stools.....	
48. Porch and garden furniture.....	
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
49. Electric light bulbs, lamp chimneys.....	
50. Heating stoves, portable heaters.....	
51. Sewing machines.....	
52. Lamps, clocks, fans, mirrors, pictures, vases, etc.	
53. Baby equipment: Bassinet, pens, carriages, etc.	
54. Baggage, trunks.....	
55. Household tools, hardware, screens, shades, blinds.....	
56. Other miscellaneous equipment and furnishings.....	
57. Repairs and cleaning of furniture and equipment.....	
58. Amount paid in 1946 on general merchandise (including fuel, furnishings and equipment, and clothing) bought prior to 1946.....	
59. Total (1 thru 58)	\$
60. Amount owing at the end of 1946 on general merchandise (including fuel, furnishings and equipment, and clothing) bought and received during the year.....	
61. Net expenditure (59-60).....	\$
62. Value of furnishings and equipment received as gift or pay.....	\$

O. MEDICAL CARE

Item	Expense	Check if prepaid care was received	Check if free care was received
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1. Physician, specialist, surgeon (M.D.)			
a. ____ office visits at \$ ____			
b. ____ home visits at \$ ____	\$		
2. Other practitioners: Chiropractor, osteopath, etc.			
3. Dentist.....			
4. County health officer and nurse.....			
5. Hospital care			
a. ____ days at \$ ____ per day			
6. Ambulance.....			
7. Private (trained) nurse			
a. Hospital: ____ days at \$ ____			
b. Home: ____ days at \$ ____			
8. Practical nurse			
a. ____ days at \$ ____			
9. Midwife.....			
10. Laboratory tests and X-ray.....			
11. Eye tests and glasses.....			
12. Prepayment of health care			
a. Hospital insurance only.....		XX	XX
b. Other.....		XX	XX
13. Medicines and drugs.....			
14. Medical appliances and supplies.....			
15. Other.....			
16. If respondent cannot separate the cost for two or more of the above items, enter the line numbers here and fill (b).....		XX	XX
17. Amount paid in 1946 on medical bills incurred prior to 1946.....		XX	XX
18. Total (1 thru 17).....	\$	XX	XX
19. Amount owing at the end of 1946 on medical bills incurred during the year.....		XX	XX
20. Net (18-19).....	\$	XX	XX

P-I. CLOTHING: Women and girls 2 years of age and over

Article of clothing	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number	Price per article	Total expense	Number	Price per article	Total expense
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1. Dresses: One-piece or two-pieces.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
2. Suite.....						
3. Slack suits, slacks.....						
4. Skirts.....						
5. Blouses, knitted shirts..						
6. Lightweight sweaters.....						
7. Overalls, coveralls, dungarees.....						
8. Play, sun suits, shorts..						
9. Aprons, smocks.....						
10. Uniforms.....						
11. Heavy coat, with or without fur; fur coat.....						
12. Light coat, cape.....						
13. Raincoat.....						
14. Cloth or leather jackets, heavy sweaters.....						
15. Snow suits, ski suits, leggings.....						
16. Hats, caps, berets, head scarfs, other headwear...						
17. Hosiery.....						
18. Anklets.....						
19. Shoes: Pumps, oxfords, straps.....						

(Clothing for women and girls continued on pp. 22-23)

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
1. Dresses: One-piece or two-piece.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
2. Suits.....						
3. Slack suits, slacks.....						
4. Skirts.....						
5. Blouses, knitted shirts...						
6. Lightweight sweaters.....						
7. Overalls, coveralls, dungarees.....						
8. Flay, sun suits, shorts...						
9. Aprons, smocks.....						
10. Uniforms.....						
11. Heavy coat, with or without fur; fur coat.....						
12. Light coat, cape.....						
13. Raincoat.....						
14. Cloth or leather jackets, heavy sweaters.....						
15. Snow suits, ski suits, leggings.....						
16. Hats, caps, berets, head scarfs, other headwear....						
17. Hosiery.....						
18. Anklets.....						
19. Shoes: Pumps, oxfords, straps.....						

P-I. CLOTHING: Women and girls 2 years of age and over (cont'd)

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
20. Leather, felt boots; tennis shoes.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
21. House slippers.....						
22. Rubbers, rubber boots, galoshes, arctics.....						
23. Slips.....						
24. Union suits, combinations						
25. Underwaists, vests.....						
26. Bloomers, panties.....						
27. Corsets, girdles, brassieres.....						
28. Nightgowns, pajamas.....						
29. Housecoats, robes, kimonos.....						
30. Dress or school gloves, mittens.....						
31. Work gloves.....						
32. Handbags, purses.....						
33. Handkerchiefs.....						
34. Collars, dickeys, neck scarfs.....						
35. Umbrellas, garters, belts, ear muffs, other accessories.....						
36. Jewelry, watches.....						
37. Bathing suits, other special sports clothes...						
38. Total (1 thru 37).....			\$			\$

Article of clothing	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number	Price per article	Total expense	Number	Price per article	Total expense
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20. Leather, felt boots; tennis shoes.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
21. House slippers.....						
22. Rubbers, rubber boots, galoshes, arctics.....						
23. Slips.....						
24. Union suits, combinations.						
25. Underwaists, vests.....						
26. Bloomers, panties.....						
27. Corsets, girdles, brassieres.....						
28. Nightgowns, pajamas.....						
29. Housecoats, robes, kimonos						
30. Dress or school gloves, mittens.....						
31. Work gloves.....						
32. Handbags, purses.....						
33. Handkerchiefs.....						
34. Collars, dickeys, neck scarfs.....						
35. Umbrellas, garters, belts, ear muffs, other accessories.....						
36. Jewelry, watches.....						
37. Bathing suits, other special sports clothes....						
38. Total (1 thru 37).....			\$			\$

P-II. CLOTHING: Men and boys 2 years of age and over

Article of clothing	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number	Price per article	Total expense	Number	Price per article	Total expense
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1. Work clothes: Overalls, coveralls, cotton trousers, jumpers.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
2. Overalls worn to school..						
3. Suits--dress or business.						
4. Slack suits.....						
5. Separate trousers--dress or business.....						
6. Separate suit coats and vests--dress or business.						
7. Children's sun suits, shorts, knitted suits....						
8. Coats: Overcoats, top-coats.....						
9. Raincoats.....						
10. Snow suits, ski suits, leggings.....						
11. Jackets, Mackinaws, heavy sweaters.....						
12. Lightweight sweaters, sweat and knitted shirts.						
13. Dress, business or school shirts, blouses...						
14. Work, other shirts.....						
15. Dress, business or school hats, caps.....						
16. Work hats, hunting caps..						
17. Dress or school shoes....						

(Clothing for men and boys continued on pp. 26-27)

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number _____			Family member number _____		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
1. Work clothes: Overalls, coveralls, cotton trousers, jumpers.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
2. Overalls worn to school..						
3. Suits--dress or business.						
4. Slack suits.....						
5. Separate trousers--dress or business.....						
6. Separate suit coats and vests--dress or business.						
7. Children's sun suits, shorts, knitted suits....						
8. Coats: Overcoats, top-coats.....						
9. Raincoats.....						
10. Snow suits, ski suits, leggings.....						
11. Jackets, Mackinaws, heavy sweaters.....						
12. Lightweight sweaters, sweat and knitted shirts.						
13. Dress, business or school shirts, blouses...						
14. Work, other shirts.....						
15. Dress, business or school hats, caps.....						
16. Work hats, hunting caps..						
17. Dress or school shoes....						

P-II. CLOTHING: Men and boys 2 years of age and over (cont'd)

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number _____			Family member number _____		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
18. Work shoes or boots.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
19. Houseslippers.....						
20. Rubbers, rubber boots, arctics.....						
21. Hosiery.....						
22. Union suits.....						
23. Undershirts, underwaists.						
24. Drawers, shorts.....						
25. Pajamas, nightshirts....						
26. Bathrobes.....						
27. Dress, business or school gloves, mittens.....						
28. Work gloves.....						
29. Ties.....						
30. Handkerchiefs.....						
31. Belts, garters, suspenders, ear muffs, scarfs, other accessories						
32. Watches, jewelry.....						
33. Bathing suits, other special sports clothes...						
34. Total (1 thru 33).....			\$			\$

P-III. CLOTHING: Infants and children under 2 years of age

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
18. Work shoes or boots.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
19. Houseslippers.....						
20. Rubbers, rubber boots, arcios.....						
21. Hosiery.....						
22. Union suits.....						
23. Undershirts, underwaists.						
24. Drawers, shorts.....						
25. Pajamas, nightshirts.....						
26. Bathrobes.....						
27. Dress, business or school gloves, mittens.....						
28. Work gloves.....						
29. Ties.....						
30. Handkerchiefs.....						
31. Belts, garters, sus- penders, ear muffs, scarfs, other accessories						
32. Watches, jewelry.....						
33. Bathing suits, other special sports clothes...						
34. Total (1 thru 33).....			\$			\$

Article of clothing (a)	Family member number			Family member number		
	Clothing bought ready-made			Clothing bought ready-made		
	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)	Number (b)	Price per article (c)	Total expense (d)
1. Complete layette.....		\$	\$		\$	\$
2. Dresses, suits, knitted suits, slips.....						
3. Overalls, play and sun suits, rompers.....						
4. Coats; coat sets, snow suits, leggings.....						
5. Sweaters, sacques.....						
6. Shirts, vests, bands....						
7. Wrappers, kimonos, nightgowns.....						
8. Diapers.....						
9. Panties: Rubber, training.....						
10. Caps, hoods, bonnets....						
11. Stockings, socks, booties.....						
12. Shoes, slippers, sandals						
13. Bibs, shawls, other accessories.....						
14. Other clothing						
15. Total (1 thru 14).....			\$			\$

Q. GENERAL CLOTHING

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Sum of all totals in P-IV, item 6.....	\$ _____
2. Yard goods used or to be used for clothing not entered in P-IV.....	_____
3. Thread used for sewing and mending, darning cotton.....	_____
4. Patterns, trimmings, tape, buttons, zippers, etc.	_____
5. Knitting, crocheting yarn and thread for garments, purses, accessories.....	_____
6. Paid help for sewing, tailoring, alterations.....	_____
7. Shoe repair, shines, polish, laces, etc.	_____
8. Cleaning, pressing, dyeing, cleaning fluid, dye.....	_____
9. Any other expense on clothing such as insurance, fur storage, or rental of uniforms and other clothing.....	_____
10. Total (1 thru 9).....	\$ _____

R. PERSONAL CARE

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Tooth paste and powder, mouth wash and other dental preparations.....	\$ _____
2. Shaving soaps and creams and other shaving preparations.....	_____
3. Permanent waves and other beauty shop services (for the wife).....	_____
4. Hair cuts and other barber shop services (for the husband).....	_____
5. Beauty and barber shop service for other members of the family.....	_____
6. Cosmetics such as powder, rouge, lipstick, creams, deodorants, nail polish, hand lotion, shampoos and hair dyes, perfume and the like.....	_____
7. Cleansing tissues and sanitary supplies.....	_____
8. All kinds of personal brushes--hair, tooth, shaving and clothes brushes; nail files and other manicure equipment; razors and blades and other articles for personal grooming.....	_____
9. Total (1 thru 8).....	\$ _____

P-IV. HOME-MADE CLOTHING, GIFTS, WARE-OVERS
(Enter only cost of yard goods for items 1 thru 5)

[illegible]

S. RECREATION

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Adult movie tickets: Number _____ at _____	\$ _____
2. Children's movie tickets: Number _____ at _____	_____
3. Admissions to plays, dances, lectures, concerts, ball games, etc.	_____
4. Toys, games and play equipment	_____
5. Sports equipment, sports fees, supplies, licenses; hobby equipment and supplies	_____
6. Riding horses, bicycles, motorcycle for pleasure (purchase, upkeep, rental)...	_____
7. Dogs, birds, or other pets (purchase, food, care, licenses, equipment, etc.)...	_____
8. Purchase of radio or radio-phonograph	_____
9. Radio batteries, tubes (including repairs)	_____
10. Phonograph (including repairs)	_____
11. Piano, other musical instruments (including tuning and repairs)	_____
12. Sheet music, phonograph records and needles, song books, and record albums	_____
13. Prizes, decorations, and favors for parties or holidays, Christmas trees, etc.	_____
14. Due to social, recreational and civic clubs such as P.T.A.; Girl and Boy Scouts; Men's and Women's clubs; lodges such as Masons, Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus, etc.	_____
15. Allowances (if expenditures cannot be itemized)	_____
16. Amount paid in 1946 on above items bought prior to 1946	_____
17. Total (1 thru 16)	\$ _____
18. Amount owing at the end of 1946 on 1946 purchases	_____
19. Net expenditure in 1946 (17-18)	\$ _____

T. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OTHER THAN BY FAMILY AUTOMOBILE

Item (a)	Expense (b)	Proportion for occupational use	
		Driving to and from work (c)	Farm or operated business (d)
1. Local travel: Bus, trolley, taxi, share in car pool	\$ _____	_____ percent	_____ percent
2. Other travel: Bus; railroad, including pullman; plane; etc.	_____	_____ percent	_____ percent
3. Bicycle and motorcycle used mostly for school or work (including purchase, repair and upkeep)	_____	_____ percent	_____ percent
4. Amounts paid in 1946 on bicycle or motorcycle bought prior to 1946	_____		
5. Total (1 thru 4)	\$ _____		
6. Amounts owing at end of 1946 on 1946 expenditures	_____		
7. Net (5-6)	\$ _____		

U. RELIGION, COMMUNITY WELFARE AND GIFTS

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Church, missions, Sunday school and other religious organizations	\$ _____
2. Red Cross, Community Chest, U.S.O., hospital drives and other organized charities	_____
3. Charitable gifts not to organized charities	_____
4. Gifts to relatives outside the family unit and to friends; money gifts and the cost of presents	_____
5. Total (1 thru 4)	\$ _____

V. EDUCATION

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. School or college books, paper, pencils and other supplies	\$ _____
2. Tuition fees, laboratory fees and special lessons such as music, art, dancing and things like that	_____
3. Total (1 + 2)	\$ _____

W. READING

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Daily newspapers, either by subscription or single copies	\$ _____
2. Weekly newspapers, either by subscription or single copies	_____
3. Magazines, either by subscription or single copies	_____
4. Books (not school books)	_____
5. Book rentals and library fees from public or rental libraries	_____
6. Total (1 thru 5)	\$ _____

X. TOBACCO

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Cigarettes	\$ _____
2. Cigars	_____
3. Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff	_____
4. Pipes, cigarette papers, cigarette and cigar holders, lighters, lighter fluid, tobacco pouches, humidors, cigarette cases	_____
5. Total (1 thru 4)	\$ _____

Y. INVESTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Item (a)	Expense (b)
1. Life and endowment insurance premiums.....	\$
2. Burial insurance premiums.....	
3. Health and accident insurance premiums.....	
4. Funeral of a family member; flowers, wreaths, markers, monuments; purchase and upkeep of cemetery lot.....	
5. Legal and other fees (not for farm) such as notary fees, marriage license, birth certificate; lawyer's fee in connection with household affairs; fees for having income tax figured.....	
6. Bank charges for service, checks or safe deposit box.....	
7. Rent of post office box.....	
8. Moving expense and express and freight charges (not farm or other business) except for delivery of things bought.....	
9. Money lost or stolen; amount paid on articles that were repossessed; rent paid on a house not occupied.....	
10. Advance payments in 1946 on articles not received during 1946 (excluding cars, trucks, tractors, other farm machinery).....	
11. Interest on money borrowed for family use (not farm or other business).....	
12. Principal payments made on money borrowed for family use (not farm or other business).....	
13. Rental real estate bought	
a. Purchase price.....	\$
b. Cash paid (down payment and installments paid in 1946).....	
c. Mortgage given.....	\$
14. Principal payments on real estate rented out.....	
15. Improvements on and additions to real estate rented out.....	
16. Amounts paid in 1946 on payments due or expenses incurred prior to 1946 not previously accounted for on this schedule.....	
17. Total (1 thru 16).....	\$
18. Amounts owed at end of 1946 on expenses incurred during the year not previously accounted for on this schedule.....	
19. Net (17-18).....	\$

20. Did your family, considering everybody, have more, less or about the same amount of money on hand on deposit in banks, and postal savings, at the end of 1946 as at the beginning (of the schedule period)? More ___ Less ___ Same ___

(If more or less) How much more (or less)?.....\$

Z. BALANCE

Item and source (a)	Initial balance (b)	Adjusted balance (c)
Receipts		
1. Family members..... (B 11)	\$	\$
2. Other members of household..... (C 5)		
3. Wages and salaries..... (D 11h)		
4. War bonds, negative..... (D15)		
5. Net income tax, negative..... (D 18)		
6. Farm..... (E 26)		
7. Household crafts..... (G 1)		
8. Nonfarm business..... (G 6 or G 24)		
9. Other cash receipts, head..... (H 19b)		
10. Other cash receipts, other members..... (H 19d)		
11. Securities, head, negative..... (H 23b)		
12. Securities, other members, negative..... (H 23d)		
13. Money on hand, negative..... (Y 20)		
14. Total receipts (1 thru 13).....	\$	\$
Disbursements		
15. Retirement deductions..... (D 11e)	\$	\$
16. Occupational expenses..... (D 11i)		
17. War bonds, positive..... (D 15)		
18. Income tax, positive..... (D 18)		
19. Farm..... (E 81 or E 81A)		
20. Household crafts..... (G 2)		
21. Nonfarm business..... (G 20)		
22. Securities, head, positive..... (H 23b)		
23. Securities, other members, positive..... (H 23d)		
24. Food..... (I 15)		
25. Housing..... (L 16)		
26. Fuel, etc. (M 18e)		
27. Other household operation..... (M 29)		
28. Furnishings and equipment..... (N 61)		
29. Medical care..... (O 20b)		
30. Clothing, women and girls..... (P-I 38)		
31. Clothing, men and boys..... (P-II 34)		
32. Clothing, infants..... (P-III 15)		
33. Clothing, general..... (Q 10)		
34. Personal care..... (R 9)		
35. Recreation..... (S 19)		
36. Transportation..... (T 7)		
37. Gifts and welfare..... (U 5)		
38. Education..... (V 3)		
39. Reading..... (W 6)		
40. Tobacco..... (X 5)		
41. Miscellaneous..... (Y 19)		
42. Money on hand, positive..... (Y 20)		
43. Total disbursements (15 thru 42).....	\$	\$
44. Difference between 14 and 43.....		
45. Difference as a percent of larger.....	%	%



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